

GAZETTEER
OF THE
JĀLANDHAR DISTRICT,
1883-84.

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P R E F A C E.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Cap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Mr. Richard Temple's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1852, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But so soon as the Settlement operations now in progress are concluded, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonel Beadon, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Purser. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though completely compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.	District.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
		Jalandhar.	Nawáshahr.	Phillour.	Nakodar.
Total square miles (1881) ..	1,222	392	292	291	312
Cultivated square miles (1878) ..	1,036	299	201	211	292
Culturable square miles (1878) ..	141	47	41	33	20
Irrigated square miles (1878) ..	353	71	84	103	95
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881) ..	1,123	311	223	261	323
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882) ..	31.2	31.2	29.1	27.1	27.5
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881) ..	1,203	399	283	220	306
Total population (1881) ..	789,353	242,750	183,438	168,269	191,069
Rural population (1881) ..	632,334	176,006	162,197	131,559	179,572
Urban population (1881) ..	137,021	67,733	21,261	33,710	14,497
Total population per square mile (1881) ..	597	622	624	573	567
Rural population per square mile (1881) ..	493	449	552	457	525
Hindus (1881) ..	338,292	95,786	98,900	85,016	89,590
Sikhs (1881) ..	99,320	24,851	24,249	24,532	16,705
Jains (1881) ..	690	375	153	3.	151
Muslimans (1881) ..	358,691	121,216	60,149	58,620	118,617
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)* ..	1,224,607	319,211	302,215	296,264	276,814
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881) † ..	1,684,330	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

The Jalandhar district is the south-westernmost of the three districts of the Jalandhar division, and lies between north latitude $30^{\circ} 57'$ and $31^{\circ} 37'$, and east longitude $75^{\circ} 7'$ and $76^{\circ} 19'$. Together with the Native State of Kapurthala, it occupies the apex of the Doab between the Biás and the Satlaj; the Kapurthala territory lying to the westwards, and separating the district completely from the Biás river. It is bounded on the north-east by the Hoshiarpur district, on the north-west by Kapurthala, and on the south by the Satlaj, which separates it from the districts of Ferozpur and Ludhiana. The north-eastern boundary is broken by the small *pargana* of Phagwara, which belongs to Kapurthala, but lies separate from the main territory of the State, in the centre of the border between Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur.

The district is divided into four tahsils, of which that of Jalandhar comprises the northern portion of the district, while the southern portion is divided between the tahsils of Nawáshahr, Phillour, and Nakodar lying in that order from east to west. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tahsils into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Jalandhar 52,119, Ráhon 11,736. The administrative headquarters are situated at Jalandhar in the north centre of the district, on the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway. Jalandhar stands 30th in order of area and 8th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1·24 per cent. of the total area, 4·19 per cent. of the total population, and 5·62 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below:—

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Jalandhar ...	$31^{\circ} 20'$	$75^{\circ} 37'$	1,000*
Ráhon ...	$31^{\circ} 3'$	$76^{\circ} 10'$	900
Nawáshahr ...	$31^{\circ} 7'$	$76^{\circ} 0'$	900*
Phillour ...	$31^{\circ} 1'$	$75^{\circ} 50'$	800*
Nakodar ...	$31^{\circ} 7'$	$75^{\circ} 31'$	900*

The triangular territory enclosed between the Satlaj and the Biás is known as the Jalandhar, or Bist Doab, the latter name

Chapter I.
The District.
General description.

Physical features.

* Approximate.

Chapter I.
The District.
Physical features.

being a compound of the initial letters of the two rivers. The sub-montane portion of the Doáb belongs to the Hoshiārpūr district. The rest is divided between the district of Jālandhar and the State of Kapūrthala. Below the hills, the whole is one expanse of alluvial soil, of unvarying fertility throughout. It was considered by the Sikhs, and perhaps with reason, to be the fairest portion of the Panjāb plains. Particular localities may be found elsewhere, which rival or excel any portion of Jālandhar; but in no other Doáb is the fertility so regular, so unbroken as in this. The whole extent of it lies within the zone of rich cultivable soil which skirts the Himalayas. Here and there an admixture of sand in the top soil causes a few acres to be left uncultivated; but with this exception the whole is one large field, richly cultivated from end to end, and bearing luxuriant crops of every kind. There is neither rock nor stone from one end of the district to the other, nor any eminence that could be styled a hill. The highest point is at Rāhon near the eastern corner of the district. Here the country is at an elevation of 1,012 feet above the sea. A little further west, at the little town of Hīn, the elevation is 969 feet. From this point the surface of the country gradually slopes away towards the Bīās.

The Satlaj.

The bed of the Satlaj is marked on the Jālandhar side by a well defined bank, below which there stretches a tract of varying width, called *bet* or *khaddar*, partially submerged during the height of the summer floods, and richly cultivated when the water subsides. The *bet* tract is, on an average, about 25 feet below the level of the rest of the district. The highlands here, as elsewhere, are called *bāngar*. Another name for them is *dhdā*. The present river-bed is, in some places, six miles from this outer bank, and manifests, if anything, a tendency to shift still further southwards. The soil of the *bet* is a thin alluvial deposit overlying sand, which, being constantly renovated by the river, is fertile in the extreme. The river bed is sandy. It contains in the winter about 15 feet of water in the deepest parts, and, at this season, is even fordable at many points. In the rains the water rises from 10 to 15 feet above the winter level. It never flows for two years in exactly the same tract, and islands are often formed in the *bet* by slight changes in its course. Since the annexation of the Doāb, in 1846, the loss by abrasion has amounted to 32,555 acres. The river is navigable at all seasons by large flat-bottomed country boats of about 200 maunds burden. Boats of this kind are employed both for carriage and as ferry boats. The river is crossed opposite Phillour by a bridge of the Panjāb and Delhi Railway. At the same place during the cold weather a bridge of boats is constructed for the traffic of the Grand Trunk Road. There are no other bridges over the Satlaj. The ferries are noticed in Chapter IV, Section B.

The Ben.

The Jālandhar Doāb receives the drainage of the Siwālik line of hills, which traverse its base. The hills are in the Hoshiārpūr district, to which also belongs the detailed account of the lines of drainage.* These, which are very numerous in Hoshiārpūr, all eventually unite in two streams, called respectively the east, or

* See Gazetteer of the Hoshiārpūr District.

sufted (white) Ben, and the west, or *siyáh* (black) Ben. The former runs through the whole length of the Jalandhar district. The lower course of the latter is almost entirely in Kapúthala territory. The eastern Ben first touches the district at a point about five miles from the Satlaj, and thence runs north-west for about 35 miles, its course being almost coincident with the boundary of the districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiárpúr. Throughout this distance it is constantly swelled by fresh affluents from the Hoshiárpúr hills, which meet it nearly at right angles. Near the town of Malakpur it turns westwards and follows an extremely serpentine course throughout the length of the district, eventually discharging itself into the Satlaj about four miles above the junction of that river with the Bías. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge of boats, three miles from Jalandhar Cantonment. The banks are steep and the bed sandy. In the cold weather it is fordable nearly everywhere, but ferry boats become necessary in the floods. Irrigation from it is practised by means of Persian-wheels upon the banks, which are too high to admit of direct irrigation by overflow of the water. The western Ben is very similar in character to the eastern river. It receives the drainage of about one-third of the Hoshiárpúr hills. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge beyond Diyálpur in Kapúthala territory. It empties itself into the Bías, about 10 miles above its junction with the Satlaj.

Chapter I.
The District.
The Ben.

There are several *jhils* or marshy lakes in the district, which collect a considerable volume of surface drainage in the rains, and retain a certain amount of water throughout the year. The largest of these is at Ráhon near the eastern corner of the district. The area of this is about 500 acres. It measures 8,616 feet in length, by nearly 3,000 feet in breadth. Its depth is sometimes as much as five feet in the deepest parts. The environs of the *jhil* afford good pasture for cattle, but are not cultivated. The next largest *jhil* is near Phillour. It measures about 6,500 feet in length by 1,900 in breadth. Its extreme area is about 250 acres, and its depth at the deepest points about seven feet. There are also large *jhils* at Lesriwála and Dhogri. There is good water-fowl shooting on these *jhils*.

Marakes.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	228
1863-64 ...	390
1864-65 ...	334
1865-66 ...	231

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at headquarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Tables Nos. XI, XII, XIII, and XIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII

Disease.

Chapter I.
The District.
Disease.

shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows :—

“The climate of Jalandhar within the last three or four years has very much deteriorated. Probably the most healthy places in the district are Shāhkot, Mahatpūr, Malsiān, Bangah and Rāhon; some of the strongest and most vigorous of the population are to be found in the villages of Jandiālah, Bundāla, Bilgā, Barāspind, Rūrkah, in the Phillour tahsil, at Sarth, Shankar, Shāhkot and Malsiān, Mahatpūr, in Nakodar tahsil, and at Pharāla, Jasso Mazāra, Sarhāla, in the Nawāshahr tahsil, and at Ohitti, Lalliān, Durulli in the Jalandhar tahsil. The unhealthiness of the climate of Jalandhar is principally owing to the city lying very low indeed; and for some four or five years there have been floods during the rainy season from the Hoshiārpūr and hill direction. An escape cut for the rainfall drainage (from the direction of the hills) carrying it into the eastern Ben was constructed a year or two ago, and the result has so far done good in protecting Jalandhar itself from excessive floods.”

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjāb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published in *extenso* in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet. The nodular lime-stone formation, known as *kankar*, is found plentifully in the district, in beds of several acres in extent, which form, as it were, solid beds of concrete about 1½ feet in thickness. The best beds are situated within a radius of 10 miles from Jalandhar. This is the only mineral product of any kind found in the district. The annual yield is returned at 1,421,000 maunds.

Mineral products.

Wild animals—
Sport.

The district is almost free from dangerous animals. Wolves are seen occasionally, and rewards are offered for their destruction. These, however, are very seldom claimed. As regards sport, there is a good deal of water game on the various *jheels*; and towards Kapārthala, antelope, *nilgai* and hares are found, but hardly in sufficient number to attract sportsmen from a distance. There is also a wild tract covered with low brush-wood, 1,142 acres in extent, near Sārangwāl, in which the same kinds of game are found. Natives use both gun and net in the pursuit of game. During the last five years, rewards to the amount of Rs. 100 have been paid for the destruction of 15 wolves and 617 snakes.

Flora.

The principal trees of the district are the *kkar* (*Acacia Arabica*), *phulāhi* (*Acacia modesta*), *shāsham* (*Dalbergia sisso*), *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*). The *ber* seems generally found in rather light soils. The *dhāk* is rarely met except in hard clay or stiff loam. Most of the *dhāk* jungle has been cleared away, and what remains is to be seen almost entirely in the north-east of the Nawāshahr tahsil. Palms are not

uncommon in the extreme south-east of the district. Mango groves, which abound in the neighbouring district of Hoshiarpur, are rare here. At the village-homesteads, a few large trees of more uncommon kinds are found, such as the *pīpal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *bor* (*Ficus Indica*), and *pilkin* (*Ficus venosa*). The *pharwān* (*Tamarix orientalis*) is to be seen in places, but, except in the east centre of the *bet*, is represented only by odd specimens. The shrubs of the district are not in any way remarkable. The *basūti* (*H. bānsiwa*) occurs occasionally in the east. In the sandy soil, in the west, a low shrub, the *maha* (*H. jājhrū*) is common. The *dhāk* above-mentioned is usually a shrub. The *malhā* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) is the Hindustāni *beri* or *pāhā*, but is not of any importance to the agriculturists here as it is in the south-east of the province. It is supposed to grow in good soil. The more common grasses are the *khābā*, *phalwān* and *dhāmān* found in good soil, and the *chhimbar* and *dab* found in poor land. The last seems the only grass that manages to get along in the saline plains so common near the river. The *sarr* plant (*Saccharum munja*) abounds in the extreme west of the district, and has in many places encroached on cultivation. Here too the *kālī*, which seems to be the Hindustāni *kāns*, is not rare. There is another plant of the same name, a tall river grass, also met inland in swampy ground. Besides it, the riverside vegetation consists mostly of *pilchī* (*Tamarix Indica*); *dibbh*, a high flag, of which matting is made; *dila*, a coarse grass from 18" to 24" high; and *kaser*, a rush, the roots of which are used as food.

Chapter I.
The District.
Flora.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history.

The antiquities of the Jálándhar Doáb are fully discussed by General Cunningham in his *Ancient Geography of India*, pages 136 to 141, and *Archæological Survey Reports*, V. 146 to 152, and XIV 58 to 62. The Jálándhar Doáb at a very early period was occupied by a family of Chandrabansi Rájputs, to which considerable interest attaches, from the fact that its representatives are believed still to exist in the petty Rájput kings of Kángra and the neighbouring hills.* These princes trace their genealogy from one Susarma Chandra, and assert that their ancestors held the district of Multán, and took part in the great war of the Mahábhárata. After the war they lost their country, and retired under the leadership of Susarma Chandra to the Jálándhar Doáb. Here they founded a State, which, as well from its own chronicles as from scattered notices in the Rája Tarangini, and hints gained from inscriptions, and above all from information left on record by the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Tshang, is clearly proved to have maintained an independent existence in the Doáb for many centuries before the Muhammadan conquest. Jálándhar was the capital town of the State, Kángra being also an important stronghold. At what time the restriction of its territory to the hills took place is uncertain.† In the seventh century the kingdom of which Jálándhar was the capital, is described by Hwen Tshang as being 167 miles in length from east to west, and 133 miles in breadth from north to south. If these dimensions are at all correct, the kingdom, as General Cunningham points out, probably included, in addition to the plain portion of the Doáb and the Kángra hill states of modern times, the States of Chamba, Mandi and Sukhet in the hills, and of Satadru, or Sirhind, in the plains. The district was also known as Kátóch, the meaning of which is unknown, and Traigarta, which is the usual Sanscrit name found in the Púránas and in the native chronicle of Kashmír.‡ The well known Hindu legend with regard to the Doáb is thus given by General Cunningham :—

"According to the Padma Purána, the city of Jálándhara was the capital of the great Daitya King, Jálándhara,§ who became so powerful

* General Cunningham, *Ancient Geography*, I, pp. 135—137, and *Arch. Report*, II., p. 16.

† *Id.* p. 137.

‡ *Ancient Geography*, p. 137. The authority of General Cunningham will probably be held upon this point to be of greater weight than that of Mr. Barnes, the Settlement Officer of Kángra, who discredits the legends connecting the Kángra princes with the kingdom of Traigarta. Settlement Report, Kángra, paras. 32 and 33.

§ General Abbott in his "Memorandum" upon the Hoshiarpur district speaks of the same king as the "demon Jullunder," "who fell from heaven" and covered the Doáb. "The real Pet Jullunder," he adds in a note, "is said to be the space occupied between Kaleesur, Kángra, Jowala Mooker, Batak Royce, Byjnath and Buddoh."

Phagwara, seven miles off, at 11 A. M. Before this time the mutineers were at Phillour, or 17 miles ahead. There they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry. They seized a boat which had been left on the west side, a small body crossed and brought over more boats, and the whole force crossed leisurely during the day. On the east side they were most gallantly attacked by Mr. G. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiānah, who worked a gun against them himself, and by Lieutenant Williams of the 4th Sikhs; but, as they were not supported by the General, who had reached Phillour in the evening, and saw and heard the engagement, they could not seriously weaken the mutinous force, which advanced to Ludhiānah and took possession of the fort. This they evacuated the next morning, but they opened the jail and encouraged the populace to destroy the church and the mission premises. At 9 A. M. of the 9th the advance of the Europeans started again in pursuit, crossed the river at 2 in the afternoon, and reached Ludhiānah by sunset, but the General did not arrive till an hour before midnight. At 4 A. M. of the 10th the advance left Ludhiānah, and reached the village of Devban at 9-30, where they heard that the mutineers were still 10 or 12 miles ahead at Maler Kotla. By this time the Europeans were exhausted, footsore, and dispirited. Their officers too saw that it was folly to proceed without supplies or support from the rear, neither of which could be obtained. The pursuit was therefore given up, and the troops returned to Ludhiānah the same night. The party of the mutineers which went along the Hoshiārpūr hills made good its escape before the district officers could hear of its arrival. This event did not, however, seriously affect the district, as the march of the mutineers was too hurried to allow them time for much mischief, and they moved in an orderly manner to give colour to the supposition that they were a detachment on Government duty. This mutiny gave rise to an order directing all females to leave Jalandhar for Lahore, which was immediately enforced. The 8th Foot shortly afterwards joined Brigadier Nicholson's movable column, and assisted in the disarming of the 33rd and 35th Native Infantry, which was effected at Phillour on 25th June. The place of the troops thus withdrawn was supplied by 300 Tiwāna horse sent from Lahore, by a Sikh regiment which Major Lako was requested to raise on the spot, and by extra police which he was authorized to entertain to the number of about 100 horse and 150 foot. The conquest-tenure *jāgirdārs* were also called upon for their quotas of horse, and Captain Farrington enlisted 20 Daudputras from Leiah in his troop, thus introducing a foreign element which proved advantageous. In addition to the large number of men so entertained, a considerable number was sent to Dehli to join the Artillery and Guide Corps. Major Lako, however, mainly ascribes the safety not only of this country, but of this division, in this its unprotected state, to Rāja Rānūh Singh, Ahlūwāliā, and his men. The peace of the district throughout was excellently preserved, and the six per cent. loan fairly subscribed to.

In general the boundaries of the district are much the same as when it was first constituted. In 1852 the old Tāndah *pargana*

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History.

The Mutiny.

Changes of boundary.

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History.

Changes of bound-
ary.
District officers.

was broken up, a portion consisting of Tándah and 68 smaller villages going to Hoshiárpúr, while the remainder were included in the Jálándhar tahsíl, except some separate groups of villages which went to Nakodar and Phillour.

The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. Vansittart	1846	1847
Mr. Scott	1847	1848
Mr. H. Brereton	1849	1851 (end of)
Major H. Edwardes	1852	1862 (end of)
Captain McLeod Farrington	1853	1858
Captain T. W. Mercer	1859	1860 (end of)
Captain N. Elphinstone	1860	1863
Mr. G. R. Elsmie	1861	1869
Mr. F. E. Moore	1869	1869
Mr. L. S. Saunders	1870	1871
Colonel C. H. Hall	1871	1871
Major F. M. Birch	1871	1872
Captain H. V. Riddell	1872	1873
Mr. D. G. Barkley	1873	1876
Major C. Beadon	1876	1881
Colonel E. P. Gurdon	1881	1881
Mr. F. Bullock	1881	1884
Mr. T. Roberts	1881	..

Development since
annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available ; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another, but the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advances made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each tahsil and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881 :—

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Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	{	Persons	...	82.62
		Males	...	82.60
		Females	...	82.65
Average rural population per village	...	...	...	546
Average total population per village and town	...	...	...	654
Number of villages per 100 square miles	...	...	...	91
Average distance from village to village, in miles	...	...	...	1.13
Density of population per square mile of	{	Total area	...	697
		Total population	...	493
	{	Rural population	...	762
		Total population	...	630
	{	Cultivated area	...	671
		Rural population	...	554
Number of resident families per occupied house,	{	Villages	...	1.62
		Towns	...	1.37
Number of persons per occupied house	{	Villages	...	7.01
		Towns	...	6.07
Number of persons per resident family	{	Villages	...	4.34
		Towns	...	4.43

The density of population is more than three times as great as that of Holland, and considerably exceeds that of Belgium, the most densely populated among European countries, which contains 469 souls to the square mile. The Deputy Commissioner, writing in the District Census Report for 1881, thus describes the custom regarding "families," though the figures given above scarcely appear to bear out his remarks :—

"Both with reference to Hindus and Muhammadans, the custom is almost universal among high and low castes for members of an 'undivided family' to live together, i. e., to eat at the same hearth, board or *chilla*. Take for instance, by way of illustration, four brothers, all of whom are married and with offspring; they live together, their joint earnings are thrown into one common fund; all marriage, birth or death expenses connected with each individual brother would be borne by all four, who would also share the same family board and hearth. It may also perhaps be interesting to note, although perhaps a trifle foreign to the issue, that on such undivided families separating at any future time, the partition of common property would be in equal shares,

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Migration and birth-
place of population.

irrespective of a larger share of the expenses having been incurred on account of one particular individual; in short, the expenses are regarded as those of the 'family' and not of the individual. There is 'one common vent or woo,' as it were."

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tahsils. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881; while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 100,712, of whom 39,269 are males and 61,443 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Panjāb is 92,031, of whom 37,202 are males and 54,829 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place:—

	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	127	117
Males	91	86
Females	172	153

Born in	PROPORTION PER MILLE OF RESIDENT POPULATION								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district ..	929	810	889	816	771	797	909	829	872
The province ...	998	998	998	932	975	962	990	995	992
India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	986	998	991	998	1,000	999
Asia ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	986	998	991	998	1,000	999

The following remarks on the migration to and from Jālandhar are taken from the Census Report:—

Jālandhar has the densest rural population of all the districts in the province, yet it is so fertile that immigration is in excess of emigration. But it is noticeable that the only tracts from which immigration is in excess of emigration are Siālkot and Hoshiārpūr. The former is itself nearly as densely peopled as Jālandhar, while the migration is insignificant in amount. Hoshiārpūr, though the density of its population on total area is smaller than that of Jālandhar, includes a large area of uninhabited and unculturable hill sides; and its rural population distributed over culturable area gives the highest density, and over cultivated area the highest density but one among the Panjāb districts; and indeed Siālkot follows next, and after both comes Jālandhar for both these densities, so that migration really moves in those cases also in the direction of least pressure. All the other districts with which exchange of population has taken place are less thickly peopled

than Jālandhar, and to all of them Jālandhar gives population, while, speaking generally, the excess of emigration over immigration is largest for those places in which density of population is smallest. Thus were it not for Hoshiārpūr, emigration would be 16 per cent. in excess of immigration. Especially Jālandhar finds relief from pressure of population by emigration to the rapidly developing district of Firozpur, where so much has lately been done to extend canal irrigation, and to the Native State of Kapūrthala, which, possessing equal physical advantages with itself, has a far less dense population. The low proportion of males shows that much of the migration to and from the tracts which border on the district is reciprocal, except in the case of the emigration to Firozpur, and in a less degree to Ludhiānah, which is more permanent in its nature. The emigration to Rāwalpindi is probably due to the movements of troops, as is the immigration from the N. W. Provinces.

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881 :—

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Statistical.

Migration and birth-
place of population.

Increase and
decrease of popula-
tion.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actual.	1855	608,169	...	...	513
	1868	704,412	436,626	357,692	506
	1881	769,555	431,435	358,120	597
Percentage.	1868 on 1855	113.8	...	...	116
	1881 on 1868	99.4	99.6	100.1	100

The figures given above for 1855 represent the population of the district, after deducting that of an area of about 1,350 square miles, which was transferred to Kapūrthala between 1855 and 1868. The population of the district as it stood in 1855 was 708,728, of whom 393,120 were males. No details of sex for the area transferred are available. It will be seen that the population has been practically stationary since 1868, the increase in females being probably due to more accurate enumeration. Supposing the same rates of increase and decrease to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds :—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	769.6	431.4	358.1	1897	787.3	429.1	358.2
1882	769.2	431.0	358.1	1898	787.0	428.7	358.2
1893	768.8	430.6	358.2	1899	786.6	428.3	358.3
1894	768.4	430.2	358.2	1890	786.2	427.9	358.3
1885	768.0	429.9	358.2	1891	785.8	427.5	358.3
1896	767.7	429.5	358.2				

The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been much greater than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881

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Statistical.

Increase and
decrease of popula-
tion.

for every 100 living in 1868 being 89 for urban and 99 for total population. This is due to the terrible epidemic fever which ravaged the district during the years 1867, 1877, and 1878, and which attacked the townsfolk with especial severity. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the variation of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown

Tahsil.	TOTAL POPULATION.		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Jalandhar	220,885	243,750	93
Karnahar	181,014	183,458	101
Phillour	160,220	168,260	101
Nakodar	185,666	191,069	101
Total district* ..	791,764	789,535	100

in the margin. The decrease in Jalandhar is partly attributed to the larger urban population of this tahsil, which, as just noticed, suffered more severely from the late epidemics than did the people of the villages.

The following figures show the result of a Census enumeration made in 1848-49, in which residents only were included :—

Name of Pargana.	Number of mahals.	POPULATION.						Grand Total.	Total Area in acres.
		Hindu.		Musliman.		Total.			
		Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.		
Phillour	212	41,997	35,501	20,432	19,211	62,429	67,502	120,241	167,601
Jalandhar	421	48,997	40,642	46,019	60,566	95,016	100,220	195,236	220,377
Rahon	313	42,739	47,201	25,145	10,027	67,884	66,228	134,112	195,472
Nakodar	339	25,765	10,340	44,083	20,161	72,672	45,530	118,402	225,011
Zilla Jalandhar	1,325	162,490	154,792	135,721	111,957	298,211	229,760	567,091	561,001

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years, from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1860 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are shown in the margin.

	1880.	1881.
Males	18	22
Females ..	16	20
Persons ..	35	43

Age, sex and civil condition.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Ave- rage.
Males	22	29	29	25	29	23	21	30	51	23	68	24	25	28	31
Females ..	23	33	32	25	33	27	24	33	61	23	76	31	25	32	35
Persons ..	23	31	31	26	30	25	22	32	59	24	72	34	25	30	33

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables Nos. IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tahsils. The figures given below show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures:—

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Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

Age, sex and civil condition.

		0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	6—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons	...	353	137	173	195	195	1,033	1,331	1,253	987
Males	...	335	132	168	189	192	1,016	1,355	1,330	983
Females	...	374	113	178	202	108	1,095	1,302	1,161	990

		20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	over 60.
Persons	...	691	901	826	595	638	397	457	177	499
Males	...	650	886	826	688	622	406	463	180	464
Females	...	911	927	831	581	656	386	450	174	506

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	...	...	...	5,510
Hindus	...	...	...	5,195
Sikhs	...	5,163	5,472	5,461
Muslimans	...	5,614	5,519	5,520
Christians	...	5,703	5,818	5,715
	...	5,350	5,393	5,358
	...	...	7,031	7,597

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.Age, sex and civil
condition.

In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as follows:—

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Musalmán.
0—1	924	953	814	931
1—2	894	892	896	890
2—3	876	881	780	893
3—4	800	...	...	...
4—5	855	...	...	...

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Gurdon) wrote as follows in his Census Report for the district:—

“Among Hindús and Sikhs, girls are generally married between the ages of 7 and 12 years—the *shāstars* laying great stress upon the necessity to marry a girl before, or immediately upon attaining puberty, after which it is, of course, a great disgrace for her to remain in her father's house. Among Muhammadaus, viz., Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, marriages of the girls rarely if ever take place before the age of 15 years. Ráins, Jats, Awáus, both Hindu and Muhammadan, adopt the limits for age observed by Hindús. Among Hindús, as a rule, according to custom, monogamy exists, and a second wife is only in very rare instances married for the purposes of issue, supposing the first wife to be barren. Muhammadaus, such as Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns and others, marry two and three wives frequently, and of course are allowed four by the *sharā*. As regards remarriages of widows, the only classes that remarry are Jats, Lohárs, Jhánwars, Tarkháns, Mehtams, who are allowed by their custom to go through the ceremony of *karewa*. Among Musalmáns—with the exception of Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, Shekhs and Rájpúts—all women remarry. Among all the inferior castes, who are, in short, Shúdras, when one brother dies the widow is not allowed to go out of the family, but is claimed by one of the other brothers, who look upon her as belonging to the family, money having been spent upon her; and litigation in the courts, both on Civil and Criminal sides, to enforce these supposed rights, frequently takes place. I mention the Criminal as well as Civil Courts, since it is not an uncommon matter for a brother to prosecute his sister-in-law and any second husband she may take for bigamy; because she has failed to transfer her affections to the surviving brother—the existing marriage tie of the widow being of course a myth, and resting alone in the imagination of the late husband's brother's mind, who would retain his sister-in-law for his own marital claims and rights as a ‘household chattel.’ Polyandry does not exist even among the very lowest castes of the people.

“The villages of Koletah, Ohak Andian, Dosánj Kalán, Rúrka Kalán, Bundálah, Jandúlah, Sumráál, Bilgah, in the Phillour tahsil, and Pharala in the Nawáshahr tahsil, are ‘suspected’ of perpetrating female infanticide, principally because under the Sikh régime they used to kill their female children to escape the expenses of marriage ceremonies, and looking upon themselves as high caste Jats; but

surveillance is more or less exercised under the present Government, and probably there are few, if any, cases of regular female infanticide. It is, however, easy enough to evade justice, if required, by systematic mal-nutrition of female infants; and no doubt everywhere, more or less, the lives of female infants are of less value than those of males, and this probably accounts somewhat for the relative disproportion in the sexes; nevertheless, qualified by the above remarks, it cannot be said that infanticide exists in the district. Religion has nothing to do with the less careful nutrition of female children than of males. As already stated, if the crime does exist, it is merely among Jats who look upon themselves as something superior in caste or *got* to their brethren, and find consequently female offspring rather a drug in the market, and superfluous."

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes,

Infirmary.	Males.	Females.
Insane	5	3
Blind	56	62
Deaf and dumb	10	8
Leprous	4	2

and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

The proportion of lepers is unduly increased by the existence of a Leper Asylum at Dakhni, which contained 67 out of the 243 lepers returned at the Census, some at least of these being drawn from other districts.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA, IX and XI of the Census Report for 1881:—

Details.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans ...	1,212	288	1,500
	Eurasians	39	26	65
	Native Christians	37	29	66
	Total Christians	1,288	343	1,631
Language.	English	974	277	1,251
	Other European languages ...	...	...	...
	Total European languages ..	974	277	1,251
Birth-place.	British Isles	1,040	128	1,168
	Other European countries ...	2	1	3
	Total European countries...	1,042	129	1,171

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though

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Age, sex, and civil condition.

Infirmities.

European and Eurasian population.

Chapter III, B.
Social & Religious Life.

European and Eurasian population.

they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V, Section A, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tahsils is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

Houses are invariably built of mud, and have flat roofs which are got at by ladders, chiefly in villages of the Jat type, and by mud staircases in others. They are generally substantial and neat. Villages are of two types, the Jat and Rājput. To the latter belong the villages of Dogars and Gújars. The former may be compared to a street in a city at home, the latter to an Indian station. Jat houses have any empty space they may possess inside the buildings, like a back-yard in a street at home; while the Rājput houses have the buildings standing in an empty space like an Indian compound. A Rājput village differs from a Gújar or Dogar village in that the former is more tumble-down and poverty-stricken looking than the latter. And the Rājput compound is meant to secure the privacy of the family. The Gújar and Dogar compounds are meant to provide room for the cattle. The Aráin villages seem of a mixed type. In every Hindu village at each main entrance there is a gateway roofed over, with a raised platform on each side under the roof. This gateway is called *darwaja*, and represents the *bailhak*, *chaupál*, *paras* of elsewhere. Here the people assemble to gossip and discuss their affairs, and here travellers are lodged. In Muhammadan villages the *darwaja* is generally replaced by a small building called *takiá* near the mosque, which is never wanting. Public ovens kept by *Jhánwars* are very common; but they are not used except for parching maize and other grain, and that only in the cold weather.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 217-18):—

"The staples of food of the people in the spring crop are wheat, barley, *masúr*, and gram, sown in September and October, and harvested in April and May. The first critical time is November, when the young crops have germinated freely and want water to nourish them. December should be a month of showers for a bumper harvest. Excessive rainfall in the winter months is rarely ruinous to cereals, though, if it falls when the corn is in the ear, it is apt to be mischievous, producing blight and rust. Too much rain, however, at this season utterly destroys *masúr* and gram. If no rain falls in December or January, the chances are the spring crops will be an utter failure. The autumn staples of food are—*malikí*, *másh*, *máth*, *javár* and *múng*. These are sown in early July, and harvested in October and November; rain to soften the ground for the plough is required at the end of June, at latest the 15th July. When once the crop is sown, rain is required weekly to an extent of two or three inches. If it falls at regular intervals and in toler-

able quantity all through July, August, and the first week in September, we may expect a bumper harvest. If, however, there is a season of dry weather in July, when the seed-sowing process is over, our prospects are sure to look bad; and if it does not fall by 1st August, partial failure may be expected. If there is no rain till the 15th August, it may be considered that none of the ordinary autumn crops, except sugarcane, will yield anything. Perhaps there will also be a modicum of *makai* (Indian corn), as this is planted when the rain falls, however late that may be. The following tabular statement shows an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by a family of agriculturists, non-agriculturists, and residents in towns consisting of five persons—one old person, a man and his wife and two children:—

Description of grain.	Family of agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Town residents.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Wheat	610	720	700
<i>Makā</i>	80	100	120
<i>Masūr</i>	20	20	..
<i>Makai</i>	605	280	200
<i>Moth</i>	80	40	40
<i>Mung</i>	20	30	30
<i>Jawār</i>	260	70	..
Rice	40	80	100
Barley	80	40	20
Gram	90	80	80
Total	1,825	1,460	1,350

The dress of an ordinary peasant is entirely of coarse country cloth (*phāti*). It consists of a small turban (*dastār*), jacket (*kurta*) and waist-cloth (*tahmad*). In the case of Hindūs, the latter garment is gathered up between the legs, while Musalmāns wear it loose. In winter a shawl of coarse cloth, either single or wadded with cotton, is thrown over the shoulders, and completes the costume. When working in the fields, the *kurta* is dispensed with. The upper classes wear drawers (*pañjāma*) instead of the *tahmad*, and the longer *angarakha* instead of the *kurta*. Over the *angarakha* a *chogha* is worn, thick or thin, according to the season. The turban is larger and called *sūfā*, as distinguished from the smaller *dastār* of the peasant. The women wear petticoats (*ghāgra*) and either a *kurta* or a *choli*. The former is a loose jacket, the latter a tight-fitting stomacher covering the breast only. The head is covered by a long shawl of country cloth or muslin thrown over the head, and falling down over the back and shoulders. The *choli* is only worn by women of the agricultural classes, but in other respects the dress of women of all ranks differs only in quality. The women of pure Muhammadan tribes, such as Moghals, Pathāns, or Saiyads, wear the *pañjāma* instead of the *ghāgra*. These are broad at the top, tapering in folds towards the ankle, round which they are collected in a close-fitting band. These garments differ in no way from those worn in neighbouring

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Dress.

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religions.

districts, and the account above given would apply equally well to the greater part of the province, south of the Ravi.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tahsil and in the whole district who follow each religion; as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ...	4,242	4,488	4,285
Sikh ...	1,276	515	1,144
Jain ...	2	41	9
Musalman ...	4,480	4,838	4,542
Christian ...	...	117	20

population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV, of the

Census Report. The distribution of every

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis ...	994	992
Shiāhs ...	4.8	5.4
Wahābis ...	0.2	0.2
Others and unspecified ..	1.7	1.5

1,000 of the Musalman population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII,

Chapter IV, of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Kūkās are numerous in the district, especially in the Phillour and Nawāshahr tahsils and the villages of Muthadda and Moron. Perhaps the most bigoted of the sect are to be found in Durgapur, Ladhāna, and Jandiālah. Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjāb and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsils can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. The Sikhs are most numerous in the neighbourhood of Phillour, Hindus in Jālandhar and Nawāshahr, and Muhammadans in Nakodar. Colonel Gurdon writes:—

“Sultān Sarwar is venerated all over the district by Hindus and Muhammadans. In every village there is a building dedicated to him called *Sultān ka thaun*. About the end of February the disciples of Sultān collect in large bodies (*sang*) and go off on a pilgrimage to Sakhi Sarwar, usually called *Nigāla*. This takes about two months to perform. There are *Nigālas* too in this district, where the Sultāni devotees, but chiefly women, assemble on Thursday. Another saint is

Guga Pir, who has also buildings dedicated to him in some villages. Here too the names of the founders of the village are venerated as they are in Hindustán. The place dedicated to them, called there 'Bhuián,' is here known as 'Jathera.' Among superstitions may be mentioned hanging charms (*tona*) across a road along which cattle pass to keep off disease; sacrificing goats and grain to appease the fury of the river; stamping walls with the flat hands smeared with lamp black, and making marks of the shape of the Aryan needfire on doors to keep off the evil eye."

The following list is given of the principal fairs held in the district:—

Description of fair.	Place where held.	Date on which held.	No. of people who assemble.
Tomb of Imam Nasir-ud din	City of Jalandhar	8 days in June	35,000
Baisakhi Devi fair	Do. do.	11th April	8,000
Tomb of Balyad Ali Mulla	Do. do.	Muharrum	12,000
Dussehra fair	Do. do.	10 days in Oct.	20,000
Thanaji fair	Kartarpur	April	20,000
Tomb Pir-Sahib	City of Jalandhar	July	3,500
Sita fair	Do. do.	1 day in March	0,000
Bhikham Sar	Alawalpur	April	4,000
Sumer Parbat	Do.	January	6,000
Baba Tahi Das	Jamsher	February	8,000
Guru Hazari	Nanakpur	April	12,000
Charn Kaul	Bangah	Do.	7,500
Surajkund	Rahon	Do.	1,800
Baleskhi	Near Rahon	Do.	4,000
Baba Jowahar Singh	Khatkar Kalan	April, May & June	25,000
Chauki Sultan	Mukandpur	July	20,000
Dussehra	Awar	October	15,000
Fath-i-All Shoh	Nurmahal	June	10,000
Baleskhi	Sing Dheslan	April	15,000
Chauki Sultan	Rurkah	February	8,000
Do. do.	Bandull	Do.	10,000
Do. do.	Jandialah	Do.	15,000
Baleskhi fair	Mahidpur	September	7,000
Panjikour	Nangal Ambia	Do.	15,000
Chhini fair	Shankar	October	7,000
Dussehra	Nakodar	Do.	16,000

Chapter III; B. Social & Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Fairs.

The Jalandhar Mission* is one of the stations belonging to the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in India. It is one of the oldest Mission stations, having been founded in 1847, that is, exactly one year after the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab. It is organised on evangelistic and educational principles, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and imparting secular and moral education. Before this Mission was established, there was one already existing in Ludhiánah, with the Rev. Messrs. Porter, Janvier and John Newton, D.D., at its head, and it was under the auspices of these veteran Missionaries that the Rev. Golak Nath was deputed to Jalandhar to open a branch of the Ludhiánah Mission; the site chosen by him was the present Mission premises, between the city and the *bastie*, and on it the present houses for the Missionary, his staff and school-teachers, the school itself, and the poor-house, were built. Serious and strong opposition was raised by the people in the beginning, and hard were the trials which the founder of this Mission had to undergo; but for a short time only. The work thrived rapidly, soon the people came to know better; and when they came in contact with the

Jalandhar Mission
and Mission
Schools.

* The following account has been kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Golak Nath.

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Jalandhar Mission
and Mission
Schools.

Christians, their hatred, fear, and distrust gave place to affection, confidence, and esteem. It is a noteworthy fact that, during the turbulent and terrible days of 1857, when Christians were hunted out like dogs, to be brutally murdered, the native Christians of Jalandhar, with their Pastor, kept to their homes, fully confident that they would never be molested by the Jalandhar people. Moreover, on that never-to-be-forgotten night, when the native army stationed at Jalandhar broke out, ready asylums were offered by their brother citizens to guard them against the ruthlessness of some stray troops who were prowling about, in quest of plunder and information as regards the hiding-places of Christians and Englishmen. The safety of the native Christians was furthermore secured by the presence of the late Mahārāja Randhīr Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapūrthala among them, the great patron and friend of the Jalandhar Mission. Simultaneously with the foundation of the Mission (that is, in 1857), an Anglo-vernacular School was opened, supported entirely by the American Board, and its success was so marked that a Government School, which was then already in existence, had to be given up for want of scholars. The Mission School was not closed during the Mutiny of 1857. In those days there was no grant-in-aid system, but when the Educational Department was organized, the authorities, after due consideration and inquiry, decided that there should be no Zilla School at Jalandhar, as the Jalandhar Mission School was quite competent to meet the local demands, but that one should be established at Rāhon.

The object of the Jalandhar Mission School is to impart secular education combined with moral and religious instruction. As regards secular education, boys are taught up to the Panjab and Calcutta Universities' standard, and every year pupils are sent up to appear in the examination of the one or the other. There are three branches or feeders to the Mission School—one in the city, the other in the *bastīs*, and the third in the cantonment. Boys from all classes and of all creeds, numbering about 700, attend these schools, only exclusive of those classes with whom the Hindūs and Muhammadans object to sit and associate. A staff of nearly thirty teachers is kept up for the benefit of the school under the superintendence of the Rev. Golak Nāth. Besides these schools, there was also a Female Normal School established under the superintendence of Mrs. and Miss Golak Nāth; but as the girls, after finishing their course of studies, could not be induced to leave their homes and take up service elsewhere—the work for which they were purposely brought up—the Female Normal School had to be given up, and the present simple female school with about eighty girl-pupils maintained in its place. Besides a Christian Mistress there are five other teachers engaged in this school, and, under the superintendence of Mrs. Golak Nāth, the work is being carried on very satisfactorily. Both the Jalandhar Mission and its School have been very successful. Some very noteworthy conversions to Christianity have been wrought through the instrumentality of this Mission, while boys educated at the Mission School are to be found holding responsible posts in every department of Govern-

ment. A poor-house was established in 1858, in which both in and out-door paupers are entertained.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction...	117	173
	Can read and write ..	345	509
Females.	Under instruction ..	64	121
	Can read and write ...	43	181

sex according to the Census returns. Statistics regarding the

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...
Native Christians ...	...	...
Hindus ...	2,615	330
Mu'almáns ...	2,099	1,114
Sikhs ...	409	38
Others ...	11	...
Children of agriculturists...	2,611	578
„ of non-agriculturists	2,553	904

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tahsil and for the whole district. More detailed information will be

Languages.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindústáni ...	87
Pahári ...	1
Panjábi ...	9,803
Pashtu ...	1
All Indian languages ...	9,983
Non-Indian languages ...	17

"The language used seems to be Panjábi with a large admixture of Hindústáni words; I do not think I have been in any district where the language is so easily understood. I have not noticed any marked dialectic differences; but then I do not know the two western tahsils well. An intelligent police official has told me there is a great difference between the language as spoken in Nakodar and about Ráhon in Nawáshahr."

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures given on the next page show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available, and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition,

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Social & Religious Life.

Education.

each tahsil. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion, and the occupation of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. There is a printing press at Jalandhar, at which a vernacular newspaper called the *Aftáb-i-Hind* is published.

Language.

found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. Mr. Purser writes:—

Poverty or wealth of the people.

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Social & Religious Life.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.	Number taxed ...	1,223	1,250	746
	Amount of tax ...	12,140	24,081	6,855
Class II.	Number taxed ...	202	804	526
	Amount of tax ...	4,044	21,603	8,512
Class III.	Number taxed ...	53	318	165
	Amount of tax ...	2,980	12,375	5,421
Class IV.	Number taxed ...	3	219	4
	Amount of tax ...	645	11,826	782
Class V.	Number taxed ...	...	143	1
	Amount of tax ...	...	13,741	2,033
Total ...	Number taxed ...	1,481	2,734	1,444
	Amount of tax ...	19,809	83,631	23,633

Of the persons assessed in 1870-71, 533 were proprietors of land. These are classified as follows:—

Persons enjoying incomes between the limits of—

Ra. 500 to Ra. 750 ...	240	Ra. 1,500 to Ra. 2,000 ...	49
" 750 " " 1,000 ...	127	" 2,000 " " 10,000 ...	49
" 1,000 " " 1,500 ...	64	" 10,000 " " 1,00,000 ...	4

The distribution of licenses granted, and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ..	539	492	483	477
Amount of fees ..	11,565	8,230	9,920	7,115

5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said

generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce: while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at pages 36—40.

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Purser:—

Character and disposition of the people.

"The Gújars and Dogars are very much given to keeping cattle, and consequently are found mostly near the river or Ben. The Rájputs generally have their lands cultivated by tenants. The other tribes cultivate themselves. In Aráin villages the land is most minutely subdivided. The Mahtams are as quarrelsome and sullen here as elsewhere. The Sahnís do a good deal of market-gardening at certain times. We may tell a Sahni village by the quantity of pepper drying on the roofs of the houses. I think the Nakodar talúq is the only one in which the people are regular Panjábís. In the other talúqs they seem to me to be more of the Hindustáni type. The contrast between an ordinary Jat and a Nakodar Aráin is striking. The latter in his *majla* is exactly like a Bári Doáb Muhammadan Jat."

Tables Nos. XL, XLI and XLII give statistics of crime ; while Table No. XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes and Castes.

SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Jalandhar are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following section; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for tahsils, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or subdivisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important land-owning tribes may be broadly described as follows :—

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

The principal tribes of this district are Hindú Jats, found everywhere; Muhammadan Jats, found chiefly to the south-east of Rāhon in the Bet or lowlands of the Satlaj, Arains chiefly in Nakodar; Awāns in Jalandhar; Sahus in Nawāshahr; Rājputs sub-divided into Ghorebahi in Nawāshahr, Manj in Jalandhar; and Nakodar, Nāri, Bhutti, and Kholhar in Jalandhar. There are some Mahitans in Jalandhar; Kambois in Nakodar; Gújars in all tahsils, but very few in Jalandhar; Dogars principally in Nakodar and Phillour. There is not a Jat sub-division of sufficient importance to be shown separately; the Rānis are the only large Arain sub-division; but the five Rājput subdivisions above mentioned are all of importance.

The following figures show the number of the principal Jat and Rājput tribes as returned at the Census of 1881 :—

Jats and Rājputs.

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Uthwāl	3,360	Tarande	1,742	Virk	1,125
Bains	4,310	Deoghar	2,227	Idroja	2,050
Bijwa	558	Dhillon	2,210	Samral	1,633
Bhullar	670	Randhawa	1,881	Hei	2,001
Buttar	453	Sindhu	7,020	Jobal	2,161
Bul	421	Sodhu	3,210	Whare	1,433
Thakar	2,779	Sawal	1,550	Somphere	1,018
Chahal	2,001	Khag	3,675	Sotha	2,592
Chandhar	489	Gathwal	550	Su prah	1,215
Chitrah	1,351	Gill	5,188	Flanlaula	1,759
Dhameh	3,582	M	3,741	Guj	1,014
Dhirdah	1,627	Manpat	501	Mahal	2,010

Chapter III, C.

Sub-divisions of Rājputs.

Tribes and
Castes.
Jāts and Rājputs.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Mathrās	1,633	Jaawal	766	Ghorewalh	3,811
Bhatti	3,027	Chauhān	1,615	Manj	5,754
Baryāl	979	Rāthor	440	Nārū	4,623
Panwal	2,043	Khokhar	3,682	Mekton	1,163
Tūnwal	928				

The Jāts are in nothing inferior to their brethren elsewhere. They are an industrious, thriving race, and an idea of their importance may be gathered from the fact that almost half of the district is in their hands, and more than half the revenue is paid by them. The Rājputs, on the other hand, are fast sinking into poverty. Once lords of the country, the Rājput gentry are now reckoned the lowest in the scale of prosperity. Too proud to till the land themselves, they rarely touch a plough or yoke a bullock, but cultivate through the agency of servants, or lease out their land to tenants. In either case they receive only landlord's profits, while the sturdier Jāt, cultivating with his own hand, reaps the profits both of landlord and of cultivator. The degradation of the Rājput was hastened by the action of the Sikh Government, which collected the revenue from the actual cultivator, to the exclusion of the nominal proprietor of the soil, and in other ways lost no opportunity of thrusting them into the background. Jāt kārdārs, Sikh priests and officials combined to tax and grind down the Rājput. Their villages were often destroyed, and their mosques desecrated, and they are now a bye-word for idleness and destitution. At the time of Mr. Temple's settlement there was hardly a Rājput estate that, however great its natural capacities, was not in bad condition and so impoverished as to require special consideration in the assessment of the revenue. The Muhammadan Rājputs ascribe their conversion to the time of Shahāb-ud-dīn.

Brāhmins.

Next to the Rājputs in point of numbers come Brāhmins. The majority are Sārsut Brāhmins. Some are traders and a few are landowners.

Khātris and Baniās.

These, with the Brāhmins, form the bulk of the trading and money-lending class. The Satlaj marks the line beyond which the Khātris predominate in point of numbers over the Baniās. The Khātris assert that their residence in the district dates from the earliest times. The Gújars, and the kindred tribe of Dogars, are generally to be found near the banks of the Satlaj. Here, as elsewhere, their habits are pastoral; but they are more industrious and less predatory than the Gújars of the Dehli territory. The Kambois especially excel as market-gardeners. They cultivate more elaborately than the Jāts, but could not perhaps manage a large estate so well. Similar to them are the Sainīs and Musalmān Arāins. The latter are said to be emigrants from Sirsa. The Pathāns are the only important tribe of genuine Musalmāns, as distinguished from the converts from Hinduiam. They occupy much the same social position as the Rājputs, and are idle, thriftless cultivators.

Gújars.

Kambois.

Pathāns.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. The great majority of estates are held by cultivating communities under the various denominations of *bhayāchārah*, *pattidārī*, &c. There are not many communities of that elaborate structure and constitution which are to be met with in the N. W. Provinces. The rights and interests of the co-partners being, for the most part, completely divided, internal dissension is rare. Although the holdings are quite separate, and actual possession is the main index of all the shares and rights, still the names of the ancient sub-divisions survive. There are the *dherīs*; the *pāos*, or one-fourth measure of the seer; the *sarsāhīs* or *chhatāks* of the seer; the *hals*, representing generally pieces, of land of from 15 to 20 acres each, such as might be capable of being tilled by a single plough. These divisions are nearly always nominal, as far as the partition of holdings is concerned, the possession of cultivated land not being considered liable to change. But they are not nominal as regards the distinction of *jamā*; when, as is often the case, not only the amount of the holdings, but also the proportion of the different kinds of soil in each holding corresponded with them.

There are *shāmīlāt* lands belonging to divisions of the estate and also to the whole estate. These have sometimes been divided and sometimes left undivided. But there is a tendency to divide, especially when the land is culturable waste. The increased demand for, and the enhanced value of, land have made the co-partners anxious to reclaim the waste; and for this purpose partition is necessary. The communities are sometimes disposed to break through the old rule, that common property was to be held according to ancestral shares, and not according to actual possession. Whenever they follow the latter principle, rather than the former, doubtless a change has been wrought in their sentiments by the exact definition of rights and responsibilities, both corporate and individual, which has been universally effected. But frequently partition is made solely with reference to ancestral shares. And sometimes parties, whose possession is less than their share, obtain, on partition, not only an amount proportional to the original share, but also an additional amount to compensate for the deficit in possession, and to make up the full share in both the *makhūca* (lands held by co-partners) and in the *shāmīlāt* (common) lands. But until a partition is contemplated, no question is raised regarding the shares in the common lands. For the

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Village communities and tenures.

Village tenures.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Proprietary right under the Sikhs.

rents, profits, or perquisites from the common lands, according as they happen to be cultivated or waste, are collected by the *lambardars*, and credited to the village expenses, but are never expended for the purpose of defraying the *jamā*, perhaps because they are never sufficiently considerable.

Mr. Temple thus discusses proprietary rights under the Sikhs whose revenue system is described in Chapter V, Section B:—

“It may be held that the cultivator must get one-half the produce to sustain life and carry on the cultivation, and the proprietor's share must be a part of the remaining half. Then, if the State takes all the remaining half, nothing is left for the proprietor. In this case, if the proprietor cultivates, he gets only his share as cultivator, but not his share as proprietor. If the cultivator and proprietor are different persons, then the latter gets nothing, or next to nothing, inasmuch as the cultivator must have one-half, and the Government takes the other half, and under these circumstances proprietary right must at best degenerate into a mere right of occupancy to which nothing of tangible value is attached. Now, if the matter be viewed in this light, it may be thought that the Sikhs, practically at least, disregarded proprietary right, and that with them ownership was nothing more than an empty name and a shadow. I do not deny that such was indeed too often the case. Still I maintain that they attached to *mālīkī* or proprietorship the same ideas as we do, and theoretically at least recognized its existence. In most cases no party other than the occupants claimed any proprietary title, and no question was raised. These cultivating communities indeed paid as much as the merest tenants-at-will, and if any portion of the estate failed, the *kārdār* acted very much as if he had been proprietor, and undertook the immediate management. However, as long as the community paid all their taxes, and kept up their estate in a high state of cultivation, he never interfered, and left them to their own internal government. Indeed, he would assist them in preserving their organization, adjusting their shares, and so on. I have known cases where questions of this kind have been taken up by *kārdārs* and referred to arbitration. What the constitution of these communities was, we shall see presently. But in those estates where there was a party in the position of proprietor, he was allowed to accompany the tax-gatherers when they went their rounds, and after their demands had been satisfied, he might glean a scanty *sirina* or a certain number of seers out of the maund. Perhaps, as a special favour, the *kārdār* might give him some allowance from the public hoards: or perhaps, after the collections were over, he would go into the village, vaunt his rights to the cultivators, and prevail upon them to give him some fee or present in recognition thereof.

Revenue realized from cultivators instead of proprietors.

“But it will be marked that under the *kaukūt* and *batāi* system the Sikhs always realized their revenue from the cultivator. The proprietor, when there was one, might collect something on his private account, but he was not expected to pay the revenue. The British Government holds that the *mālguzār*, the party who pays the revenue, is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. The Sikhs treated one party as *mālguzār* and another party as proprietor. So it was with small pieces of land, held by cultivators in the midst of a *bhāyachitra* estate. The cultivator made good the Government claim on his glebe, precisely in the same manner as the members of the co-parcenary upon their holdings. He made some trifling payment to his landlord, or if, as was often the

case, the landlord happened to be the *mugaddam*, he gave something in acknowledgment of *mugaddami* right.

"Enough has been said to show that a non-resident *málik* was almost a nonentity, an absentee without influence, without responsibility, without the power to interfere in the management of an estate which indeed he could scarcely call his own. His perquisites were certainly precarious, and probably very inconsiderable. In fact the cultivators could not afford to pay him much when they had to contribute all they could spare to the State. And under a system under which all rent was swallowed up in revenue, the proprietors held themselves aloof, and were glad to vegetate in an obscurity where they at least enjoyed peace and immunity. Who would come forward to take engagements for the revenue whereby he could gain no profit but might incur much loss? And the cultivator, while he held the position, also bore all the burdens and calamities of a *málguzár*. He it was who withstood the incessant drain of presents, cesses, and extra collections, who bribed the *kanyas* and *chaudhris* and who fed the hungry retainers of the rapacious *kardárs*.

"But in estates where the Government demand was more moderate, the proprietors, being generally *chaudhris* or *mugaddams*, were able to assert their rights, and, moreover, the rights were worth asserting. If the collections were in kind, the Government would still realize direct from the cultivator; but the proprietor would take some interest in the collections, would hold himself responsible that nothing went wrong, would bring the waste into cultivation, would fill up vacancies, replace absconded cultivators, &c. Then perhaps a money commutation would be effected, and in such a case the proprietor would himself engage for the payment of the revenue. Still if he chose he might allow the cultivators to engage, and content himself with the receipt of his *málikána* dues. And his title would be in no wise alienated or even weakened thereby, nor do I believe that in such a case he would have been at all held responsible for any balance or default that might occur. And the sale law being unknown, there would be no danger of the defaulting lands becoming the property of a stranger. In these kind of cases, however, the proprietor was exposed to one kind of risk. If the proprietor, having accepted one *jama*, was outbid by some one else who offered more, he would either have to take up the highest bid or else resign in favour of the stranger. And then it would be very uncertain whether he would ever afterwards regain his hold upon the estate. But such instances would be very rare, for the *jamás* fixed were too high to hold out any bait to speculators, and if the Government found any difficulty in raising the *jama* to the desired standard, it would at once revert to *kánkáat* and *batáat*.

"The practice of Misr Rúplál exactly illustrates the system which recognized two parties in an estate, namely, the *málguzár* in possession and the proprietor. Some of his *pattaas* or patents are extant, in which it is declared that the engagements have been taken from certain parties, cultivators, while an additional amount is to be levied as payable to certain other parties, proprietors. I have already said that the Misr was a bright exception, both as regards his predecessors and his successors. He fixed moderate *jamás* and abridged the *malbas*. However, the proprietors, broken by long misfortune, were often content to receive their *málikána* and forego the privilege of engaging. But sometimes this privilege would be contended for by the cultivators and the proprietors. The Misr perhaps thought that the cultivators were the fittest persons to engage, and closed with

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The position of *málik* rendered profitless and powerless.

In profitable estates, however, the *málik* would assert his claim.

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In profitable estates, however, the *mālik* would assert his claim.

them. Then the proprietors would appeal to Lahore, and after an interval a warrant would come from the *Māharāja* setting forth that whereas certain parties, cultivators, had been admitted to engage to the exclusion of certain other parties, who were proprietors, and claimed their right to engage thereof, the engagements concluded with the former were to be cancelled, and new engagements entered into with the latter. Now I do not suppose that Ranjit Singh made much local inquiry in such cases, and his order may not be worth much as proof that a particular person was *mālik* of a particular estate; but it places beyond doubt the fact that he entertained definite ideas regarding proprietary right. In the Sikh's time the *Māharāja* was not troubled with appeals of this kind, for then the Government demand did not leave any surplus which the proprietor could claim. And from the tone and tenor of these and other public documents, it is clear that the Sikh rulers did not look upon private property as a creation of their own, but as a matter of original abstract right, which was coeval with Government and society, had been recognized by all dynasties, and which was not liable to abolition or removal by political changes. Authenticated deeds of sale and other transfers were regarded not as obsolete nullities applicable to a system that passed away with the Government from which it sprung, but as instruments of immutable validity. It would naturally follow that while the Sikh Government recognized the existence of proprietors, and their right to engage in preference to others, it did not consider itself entitled to alienate by grant anything more than its own rights in contradistinction to proprietary right.

Popular conception of proprietary right.

"It remains to consider what was under the Sikhs the popular notion of proprietary right, and in what way they recognised it amongst themselves, independent of any public sanction it might receive. The *kanbaidi* system was of course unfavourable to the development or organization of co-parcenaries. Little or nothing was left to their discretion in the distribution of the revenue, and thus one main purpose of municipal government was done away with. But still the huge *malba* had to be portioned out, and hence the various methods of allotment by *dhers*, *hals*, &c., as before enumerated, were brought into play. In fine *bhāyachāra* estates, where, from the influence of *chaudhris*, or from any other cause, a moderate money revenue had been fixed, the regular machinery of distributing the fiscal burden, of dividing the common profits and stock, the community of interest and responsibility, the links which unite the several parts together have been just as discernible as in the *bhāyachāra* estates of Hindustān."

Tenacious adherence to ancestral shares.

The shares were ancestral. Circumstances might have changed the relative proportion of the actual shares as it had originally stood. But the ancient partnership was preserved in the remembrance of the brotherhood. Its restoration was often deemed a matter of family concern and honour, a recurrence to it was deemed natural and proper, if circumstances should permit or opportunity offer. The fluctuations of individual fortune might often render it convenient that some should take more and others less land than their original shares. But such interchanges were always open to re-adjustment, which was in most cases amicably effected. Otherwise the leading members of the brotherhood would interfere, and, if necessary, invoke the *kardār's* aid. Stress of season and of taxation would often drive shareholders from their homesteads. The patrimony thus deserted, fell into

the hands of the nearest of kin. But it was held merely in trust, and must be restored intact to the refugee whenever he might return. This rule was deeply rooted in their minds. Mr. Temple says:—"Even in these times I have rarely known it transgressed, and I have often been surprised at its faithful observance, in spite of strong temptations to break it." Amidst all the alterations of cultivation and dispossession, the shares in the common lands and in the common liabilities remained unchanged. The revenue responsibility indeed must coincide with actual possession, and this is merely a corollary of the *kanbatāī* system. But joint profit and loss was shared in another way: The owner of one-third share might only cultivate one-fourth and pay revenue accordingly. But he would get one-third of the common stock, and bear one-third of the village expenses. Partition of common lands was rare, but when it was effected, the above principle was followed.

When the proprietors were not in direct possession of the land, one partner might transfer his share to an alien. But such transfers would rarely have much effect, and would often be fraudulently made in favour of persons supposed to be capable of ejecting the cultivators. Strangers were jealously excluded from cultivating communities, and what is known as the right of pre-emption was closely watched. Transfers among the members of the community by gift, bequest, mortgage, or sale were not infrequent. Estates might be jointly held by several castes who, while they might be apt to quarrel among themselves about their respective division, yet would not betray the general interests of the whole community. In Musalmān communities the formularies of the *Shara* were observed. In Hindu fraternities the forms and deeds were rude. But on no account was a member permitted to transfer his property to the residents of another village, even though he might belong to the same caste. Mr. Temple says:—

"Fathers contracted alliances for their daughters in other villages, but the father could not reside with, or scarcely pay a visit to, his son-in-law. But the latter might come and live with the former, and become an adopted son. He might succeed to the property in default of male issue, even in preference to blood relations, provided he took up his residence in the village. But unless he fulfilled this condition, he was not permitted to inherit. This fact shows how great an aversion they had to even a kinsman becoming a shareholder, unless he resided in the village. In other respects, the common rules of inheritance were thoroughly understood and frequently appealed to. Jealous of the integrity of their brotherhood, the proprietors always resisted the encroachment of neighbours; and border affrays were not uncommon. But it should be noted that in estates held by a body of cultivators and owned by an absentee proprietor, the former were by no means so solicitous to preserve their boundary, and in the event of a fight, they made the proprietor come forward.

"Lastly, the distinction between cultivator and proprietor was keenly appreciated. The right of occupancy, apart from proprietary right, was unknown. The Government may have partially recognized it, but the people did not; however long a patch of land may have been occupied, the proprietor would at his pleasure resume it without ceremony, and the cultivator would resign it without demur.

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Summing up of the case.

"Such then, briefly, were the rustic communities of this Doab. They thrived under a heavy yoke, and exhibited exemplary firmness, vigour, and industry. Individual members had the welfare of the brotherhood at heart; they looked upon the right, handed down to them, as sacred, and their dealings among themselves were characterised with a very fair degree of generosity and justice. I have thus endeavoured to prove and illustrate the recognition of proprietary right by the Sikh Government and its preservation by the people, also the conditions on which it was held and the degree in which it was respected. It has been shown perhaps that in this Doab the former rule was not an unmixed evil, and that the position of the agriculturist was not wholly pitiable. The Sikhs indeed taxed oppressively and voraciously. But their tyranny was strictly utilitarian. They only wanted to extract much revenue. That being done, they generally abstained from wanton cruelty, and were prepared not only to sanction subordinate rights, but also to preserve them. The village communities had suffered only from poverty, and indeed they might have had worse misfortunes than this. They might have been less heavily taxed, but at the same time they might have been disunited among themselves and lost their ancestral rights. The latter case would have been harder for them than the former. As things stood, there had been no convulsions and re-actions in society, no confusion of rights and property, no breaking-up of families. Some races indeed had passed away or been supplanted by others, but the transition had been gradual. The springs of society had been overstrained perhaps, but they only required removal of the pressure; no delicate re-adjustment was needed. When, therefore, the position of this agricultural community and its members came to be defined and recorded at the Settlement, there was not much injustice to be amended, nor were there many complex questions to be unravelled. No entanglement having occurred, there was no need of extrication."

Riparian custom.

The deep stream is the boundary of Jalandhar and the districts of Ludhiana and Ferozpur. The general rule is that land lost by erosion goes to the proprietors of the village adjoining which it is thrown up. Land transferred by avulsion remains the property of the original proprietors. But there are numerous exceptions, and the exceptional villages are not found in one place. It may be said that the main custom is observed everywhere in Nakodar, except in two instances; is very commonly deviated from in Nawashahr; while Phillour holds an intermediate position. No record has been made of the customs between neighbouring villages on the same bank. As regards individual holders in the same village, the general rule is that land gained by alluvion becomes *shamilat deh*; as above said, land gained by avulsion generally remains with the original proprietors. Land rendered waste by the river also becomes *shamilat*. If a man loses land, he can claim to have it made up to him from *shamilat* land. The customs between neighbouring villages on the Jalandhar side of the river and between individual proprietors vary greatly, and have not been brought under detailed record.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report

of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjāb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. The following figures, which show approximately the distribution of tenures as they stood in 1881, are furnished by the Settlement Department:—

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Proprietary tenures.

Number of holdings.

Proprietors cultivating own land.	Proprietors cultivating land in which they have only a share.	Occupancy tenants.	Non-Occupancy tenants.	Mortgagees.	Mofdars and Amildars.	Total.
11,331	51,474	23,073	86,265	22,023	4,263	282,610

The conception of property in land as it existed under the Sikh régime has been fully discussed in the quotation from Mr. Temple, given in the preceding pages.

The suits relative to *talukdārī* tenures comprise the most important, perhaps, of all the cases decided at the Settlement of 1852. The plaintiffs were parties who had done nothing, except boast of empty titles, and lament over lost rights; and received nothing except *mālikānah* dues. The defendants were parties who had tilled the ground, managed the estate, and paid the revenue for many years. The relative position, under Sikh rule, of tenant communities and absentee proprietors has been described in the preceding pages. Highborn tribes, fitted for chivalry and war, rather than peace and agriculture, had been supplanted by humbler races of equal spirit and far greater industry. The Rājput and Musalmāns of pure descent, such as Saiyads and others, who in earlier times held the greater part of this Doāb, had gradually suffered bodies of sturdy cultivators to become, as it were, rooted in the soil. When difficulties and misfortunes threatened, the cultivators would be forced to discharge the fiscal liabilities of the estate, and then they would merely have to pay some small sum to the proprietor as tributary recognition of manorial right. It so happened that the rule immediately preceding ours pressed severely on the landlords, who in part evaded their burdens, by saddling them on the cultivators; consequently the landlords lost ground in the same proportion as the cultivators gained it. Still the old proprietors were looked upon as lords of the land. Then came the cession. The experience of the last administration had probably impressed the public mind with the idea that a change in Government would be followed by enhancement of taxation. Pursuing their old policy, the Rājput landlords held back and allowed the Jat and Rām cultivators to execute engagements for the revenue. If the new Government, thought they, taxes heavily, then the cultivators must bear the burden; if it taxes lightly, then we can come forward and claim our rights at the Regular Settlement. But the Rāms and Jats, when they found the new taxation to be unprecedently moderate, refused, at the revision of Settlement, to acknowledge any right but their own. The

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dilemma was perplexing. On the one hand the plaintiff could show that he had original right, from which he had never been entirely dispossessed, because he had retained a certain hold on the estate by realizing *mülikānah* dues. On the other hand, the defendant had managed the estate and paid the revenue; and our institutions tend to establish that whoever may be *mālguzār* is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. If original right was on the one side, policy was entirely on the other side. There was much doubt whether the plaintiff, if declared proprietor, could either manage the estate or pay the revenue; whereas the defendants were unquestionably capable of doing both. At length a middle course was fixed upon, whereby each party might be in the precise position occupied by him or them (virtually, though not perhaps avowedly or ostensibly) for many years prior to the cession. The cultivating communities were declared proprietors, with all rights and privileges appertaining to proprietorship. The original proprietor was entitled to receive a certain allowance payable by the new proprietors, and was to be styled *talukdār*. The amount of this *talukdārī* allowance was fixed with reference to the past *mülikānah* collections. This plan was a most felicitous device. It reconciled the considerations of right and policy; it adapted our institutions to the state of things which we found in existence; it satisfied the interests of both the contending parties and of the State. The amount of *talukdārī* allowance was fixed in grain, or in cash, or as a percentage on the revenue, or as an allotment of land.

There is also a class of minor *talukdārī* cases, which are not very numerous or important. It has been found that payments are sometimes made to a second party by individual proprietors. The origin of the tenure has not been clearly ascertained; but it is quite as ancient as the proprietor's title, and does not resemble the payment of a debt or any transaction of that kind. It is evident that the *talukdār's* tenures above described differ, perhaps in kind, certainly in degree, from the *talukdārī* tenures in the North-Western Provinces. Great *talukdār's* certainly did not exist under Sikh rule, but in this district at least they existed under the Mughal Empire. However, there is only one family in this district (namely, the Pathāns of Dhogrī) who continuously have held the rank of feudal *talukdār's*. The *talukdār's* of Hindūstān are men who, either as servants of the native Government, or as farmers of the revenue, or as feudal *jāgīrdār's*, have succeeded in depressing the village communities. Nothing of the kind occurred here. The *talukdār's* are men who have yielded to the communities, and not men who have forced the communities to yield. There are in the whole district 41 *talukdār's* and 16 minor *talukdār's*, in all 57.

Sales of real property.

Mr. Temple thus discusses the customs regarding sales and mortgages which prevailed during the earlier years of our rule:—

"The rule of pre-emption of course prevented sales being effectual in village brotherhoods with purchasers not of the village. Among the members of a community, sales were occasional, but not frequent. In the neighbourhood of cities and large *kastahs*, where many detached

holdings might be in the possession of parties not bound together by ties of mutual interest, sales were not uncommon, and indeed the necessity for them was more likely to occur, for here the parties had to struggle alone with difficulties, being unable to obtain aid or support from a community of relatives.

"Sales of real property were common amongst higher classes. They would sell both to members of their own and of other castes. But then it often happened that these parties were hardly in a position to effect a *bona fide* sale. As I have already explained, they would rarely be in possession of the cultivated land, and sometimes in the receipt of little more than a nominal income. If so, it might be a matter of doubt whether the sale was made in good faith, and how far the purchaser was likely to have enforced his right. It is known that these deeds, of late, often remained a dead letter. The purchasers, hopeless of obtaining possession, would restore them to the seller, who would, years afterwards, tender them before our courts as evidence of the position they had once held. Often, too, proprietors of this kind, feeling themselves unable to cope with the village community, would sell or otherwise transfer to some creature of their own, who would, by fraud or violence, obtain a footing in the village. I have known villages where aggressions made by such transferees and purchasers have been forcibly resisted.

"The locking up of real property for the liquidation of debts or security for loans was, I believe, almost unknown. Bankers and money-lenders looked to the assets of the land, and not to the land itself. This has been borne in mind when Khatri bankers have produced old deeds of sale alleged to have been executed by large village communities. Such transactions are, at the best, improbable and suspicious. Mortgages were common among the co-proprietaries. They were closely akin to those transactions, previously adverted to, by which the brotherhood undertook the management of lands belonging to absent co-partners, and the restoration of them on the proprietor's return. They were regulated by similar conditions. Their origin was in fiscal difficulties. No specific term was fixed during which the mortgage must run on, and after which it might be converted into an absolute transfer. The invariable condition was, that whenever the principal and interest should be liquidated, the property might be reclaimed. I have known lands mortgaged in one generation redeemed in the next. This rule was either expressed or implied in mortgages made by all classes. And the remarks just made regarding sales effected by the higher classes are also applicable to the mortgages made by them. The alleged mortgagee, when unwilling to resign the land, always quoted the rule of long possession. But it was clear that as far as the past custom of the country might have weight, the rule ought to be broken through in these cases."

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The following is Mr. Temple's account of tenancy rights as they stood at his Settlement:—

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our predecessors has often rendered it difficult to distinguish one class of cultivators from the other, and the upper class from the proprietor. The Sikh method of *kankāt* and *batāi* had a levelling effect, and reduced all parties to the same low standard. I have already explained that the tax-gatherers always looked to the cultivator for the payment of the revenue, whenever they found him to be a man of substance, and left the proprietor to collect what dues he could. In disputes regarding hereditary cultivators, the occupancy of the cultivator and the payment of the revenue by him direct to the collectors is usually admitted. The only question is whether he did, or did not, give anything extra, either in cash or in kind, to the proprietor. It was not attempted to fix any term of occupancy which should *per se* entitle a cultivator to rank as hereditary. But it will be found that cultivators who have been in possession of the same fields for 12 years and upwards have at the present Settlement generally been vested with hereditary rights.

Rates demandable from hereditary cultivators.

"When a cultivator is declared to be hereditary, it becomes of course necessary to determine what rent he shall pay in future. For many reasons it was deemed advisable to introduce money rents where no definite rule should have previously prevailed. With the concurrence of superior authority, it was ruled that the hereditary cultivators should pay to the proprietor, besides the revenue due from their holdings and the share of village expenses accruing thereon, a sum of 18 per cent. on the assessed revenue as proprietary dues. But in villages where the distinction between the two classes of cultivators had been previously understood and acted upon, and a scale of rents had been adopted, the existing rent-rates were upheld. In special cases more favourable rates have been allowed. In some villages, where a few steady tenants are the mainstay of the estate, it has suited the proprietors to excuse the hereditary cultivators altogether from the payment of rent. In such a case the cultivator would discharge the revenue and regular additional items which might accrue on his holding, and would have to pay 5 per cent. *kumbardāri* allowance to the landlord. He would thus become, in some respects, a subordinate proprietor, except that he could not sell or transfer his rights. But the landlord's responsibility would remain. His only right would be the 5 per cent. and a reversionary interest in the event of the tenant's resigning the holding, or dying without heir.

Privileges of hereditary cultivators.

"The various accessory privileges, which might or might not appertain to the hereditary cultivator, have been brought into consideration. As a rule, he may not sell, mortgage, or transfer his rights to any person, except his nearest of kin, who would, in the course of nature, succeed him. But he may underlet to any one he pleases. He may not plant timber, nor fruit trees, nor groves, nor gardens, nor sink wells, without the consent of his landlord. He may cut hedge-row trees to mend his implements, his well, or his homestead, without asking any one's leave. There are, however, exceptional cases when he may do nearly all the things above enumerated.

Distinction between the several classes of cultivators unknown under Native Government.

"My account of the Sikh administration will have explained that this distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators is not indigenous in this part of the country. It has been introduced by the Settlement. I need not repeat what has been said regarding the former position of the cultivator. We have endeavoured to preserve his position, and improve it to the same extent as that of all other agriculturists. That class of cultivators who have been declared hereditary pay now, as then, the revenue due from their holdings

They pay to the proprietor more now than formerly. But then they pay much less to the State, and their position is much more definite and permanent than heretofore.

"The rents or proportion of the produce demandable from the non-hereditary cultivator have been fixed. Two-fifths (*pachdi*) and one-third (*tihdrak*) have been frequently fixed in lieu of the half (*mundsifa*). The half proportion is still in force in many villages, chiefly with the concurrence of both cultivator and proprietor. Land is so valuable that cultivators can always be found to take land on the condition of giving up nearly half the produce, and thus this proportion is still regarded by the proprietors as the market value of land. For the non-hereditary cultivator money-rents have not been fixed."

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the

Tahsil.	Zaildars.	village headmen.
Jalandhar	8	834
Nakodar	8	735
Phillour	8	704
Nawāshahr	7	717
Total	31	2,090

several tahsils of the district. There are no chief headmen in Jalandhar. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to approval of the Deputy Commissioner; each village, or in large villages each main division

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Rent rates leviable from non-hereditary cultivators.

Zaildars and village headmen.

of the village, having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The *zaildār* is elected by the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are as far as possible so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *zaildār* stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headman to those of his village. The remuneration to *zaildars* has not yet been fixed (the district being under Settlement), but it will probably be one per cent. on the land revenue of their respective *zails* at the close of the Settlement operations. The headmen collect a cess of 5 per cent. in addition to the revenue for which they are responsible. There are no *zaildars* in the district who enjoy any rent-free grant. The head-quarters of the *zails* with their prevailing tribes are shown in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Jalandhar.	Chittl	24	20,347	Jats.
	Tājpūr	23	15,638	Rājputas.
	Darull	21	20,487	Jats.
	Duriyal	10	17,301	Do.
	Jalandhar	30	30,460	Do.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Zaildars and village headmen.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste of tribe.
			Rs.	
Jalandhar—concluded.	Talhan	21	18,423	Játs.
	Kartarpur	34	31,407	Do.
	Lidhrán	20	19,617	Do.
	Alawalpur	33	40,492	Do.
	Karyana	17	21,081	Do.
	Jamsher	18	19,627	Do.
	Kukarpind	12	9,063	Játs and Awáns.
	Khaduna	18	14,599	Awáns.
	Laroya	50	34,849	Játs.
	Bahram	19	17,738	Rájpúts.
	Nisef ...	29	18,957	Játs.
	Chakidla	30	13,400	Do.
Nawáshahr.	Ráhon	25	15,291	Játs.
	Malakpur	23	9,320	Do.
	Majhaur	20	13,668	Rájpúts.
	Shokhpur	22	20,019	Játs.
	Padhyana	22	21,916	Do.
	Jula Májra	12	6,770	Rájpúts.
	Mukandpur	17	25,569	Játs.
	Ráipur ..	10	12,792	Do.
	Jandlálí	17	23,786	Do.
	Pharala	18	20,637	Do.
	Hiyán ...	24	21,496	Gújars.
	Bangah	20	24,970	Játs.
	Musaapur	14	21,700	Do.
	Nana ...	14	28,419	Rájpúts.
	Karyám	27	40,018	Játs.
	Jádla	16	16,938	Do.
	Nangal Ambiyá	31	23,733	Ráin.
	Pargiyán Kalán	17	17,656	Do.
	Saikh	20	36,116	Játs.
	Dherián	14	13,096	Ráin.
	Bakhehá	8	11,760	Do.
	Do. Mádhó	37	24,415	Játs.
Nakodar.	Malsián	30	19,612	Játs.
	Dumina	16	13,536	Kamboos.
	Kaug Kalán	22	17,330	Játs.
	Do. Khurd	41	21,789	Do.
	Shahkot	19	14,870	Do.
	Kihl	20	13,853	Ráins.
	Mahatpur	23	23,089	Do.
	Nakodar Bhagat Rám	28	18,403	Do.
	Do. Ghulam Ghaus	17	17,609	Játs.
		15	18,087	Do.
Phillour.	Kuleta	12	19,437	Játs.
	Chhokrán	12	14,041	Do.
	Birik	10	14,343	Do.
	Gúráya	17	18,281	Do.
	Moron	14	17,153	Do.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste of tribe.	Chapter III, D.
					Village communities and tenures.
Phillour—continued.	Kalā	0	Rs. 13,050	Jāts.	Zaildars and village headmen.
	Phillour	22	16,633	Rāfn.	
	Mau	11	14,330	Jāts.	
	Nagar	11	14,158	Do.	
	Rūrkah	4	10,417	Do.	
	Sang Dhesiān	15	18,627	Do.	
	Surbāli	7	9,929	Rājputā, Jāts and Brāhmāns.	
	Jandīālāh	5	10,261	Jāts.	
	Bundāli	17	24,951	Do.	
	Nūrmahāl	23	21,496	Do.	
	Kot Bādāl Khān	11	9,204	Do.	
	Talwan	23	20,654	Do.	
	Bilgā	18	21,813	Do.	

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer, and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 714):—

"The agriculturists of the district employ hired field labourers in weeding the fields, reaping crops, in threshing and storing grain. Such labourers are of two sorts: (1) regular servants who receive one or two rupees per month and their daily victuals and clothes, and (2) hired men called *sepidārs*, who are paid in kind at the rate of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a seer in the maund. The persons so employed are usually of the *chamār* and sweeper castes, who, when not employed in the fields, earn their livelihood by other normal means. The estimated number of persons so employed is 6 per cent. of the total population of the district. The condition of these field labourers is not much inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists who cultivate their own holdings, as regards indebtedness or inability to subsist from harvest to harvest. They usually live by a credit account with a village trader settled when the harvest is reaped."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village

Agricultural labourers.

Petty village grantees.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like. They are locally known by the name of *sāuhjī* tenures.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The Rājput portion of the peasantry is believed to be deeply involved in debt. Money-lending is mostly in the hands of the village shop-keepers, but there are several large bankers in Jalandhar and other towns who are always ready to lend money on the security of land. The usual rate of interest on unsecured loans is Rs. 2-8-0 per month, or 30 per cent. per annum. In loans upon mortgages of land, if possession is given to the mortgagee, the produce is ordinarily set off against interest. Where possession is not given, interest ranges from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 0-8-0 per month.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live-stock.The Seasons.
Rainfall.

Irrigation.

thānah of the Jalandhar tahsil. Another kind is *bet*, or the *bet* along the river Satlaj, which wants no irrigation, but requires of course an average rainfall when it yields good crops.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food-grains of the district, are discussed in the Famine Report not quoted in Chapter III (page 19).

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 33 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from wells, four per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 63 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them:—

Number of wells.	Depth to water in feet.		Cost in Rupees.		Bullocks per wheel or bucket.		Cost of gear.	Area irrigated per wheel or bucket.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
17,265	...	20	210	25	2	70	Persian wheels 40, buckets 12.		
5,117	20	30	400	...	2	100		0	5
705	30	40	400	...	2	140			

Of these wells only 100 were unbricked; while 13,529 were worked by the Persian-wheel, and 7,558 by the *ropo* and bucket. The wells of less than 30 feet in depth are chiefly found in the lowlands along the banks of the Satlaj, and in the *saildāb* of the Adampūr and Kartārpūr *pargānās*. With the exception of close to the small town of Malsiān, where water is lifted from the Bon stream by the apparatus known as *ghālār*, the only irrigation in the district is from wells. In the Jalandhar and Nakodai tahsils the Persian-wheel, well or *harat* is mostly in use, but in the other two tahsils of Phillour and Nawāshahr, one generally finds the *charas* form of well, *i.e.*, lifting water with a bucket, and worked up and down an inclined plain by bullocks, as in the North-Western Provinces of India. Water is near the surface, and wells are not expensive, are easily made, and last a long time. Without irrigation none of the superior crops, except wheat, can be grown. But the plentiful supply of water brings all soils to a level, and irrigation is pushed to the utmost extent, wells being found in soils of every description, from the richest to the most sandy. The importance of irrigation is attested by the fact that in distributing the revenue over the holdings of a village the proprietors disregard, for the most part, distinctions of soil, and assume two general rates, applicable one to irrigated and one to unirrigated land.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each tahsil of the district as returned in 1878-79.

Rotation of crops prevails only to this extent, that after a cycle of seasons, land hitherto sown with spring crops is sown with autumn crops, and *vice versa*. The attention of agriculturists has not been much directed towards manuring. In the neighbourhood of populous towns, rich manured land, covered with garden produce, is to be found. But, as a rule, the people do not make the most of the substances for manure which accident and nature provide. The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 251-252):—

"The figures in the margin show the percentage of cultivated area

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Percentage of total which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated ...	29	30	41	36
Unirrigated ...	...	6	94	4
Total ...	10	15	75	

which is manured :—252 maunds of manure is given to the acre, per annum, on land constantly manured ; 112 maunds on land occasionally manured, at intervals of six months. On irrigated lands the usual course of cropping in this district is, that in land on which *makki* is sown, at *kharif*, wheat, barley, *senji* and *metha* are sown in the

rabi following, after the usual ploughing and irrigation ; well manured irrigated lands are given no rest, but are ploughed twice or thrice during the year. Unirrigated lands require rest for a year-and-a-half after the *kharif* crop, i.e., if they are sown with *kharif* crops in one year, say *Sambat* 1935, no crop (*rabi* or *kharif*) will be sown on them during *Sambat* 1936, but they will be kept for the *rabi* and *kharif* sowing of 1927 ;* such lands are ploughed repeatedly between 10 and 20 times during the year."

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below :—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni ...	529	39	Chillies ...	1,413	1,135
China ...	244	40	Other drugs & spices ...	207	132
Mattar ...	25	1	Linseed ...	72	69
Mudh (Urd) ...	17,633	12,800	Mustard ...	2,274	2,078
Mung ...	262	119	Til ...	896	382
Masur ...	6,032	12,005	Tara mitta ...	1,304	322
Arhar ...	11	11	Hemp ...	3,221	2,727
Turmeric ...	1	...	Kaumli ...	140	130
Coriander ...	7	4	Other crops ...	72,128	47,070

* The interval between the reaping of the previous *kharif* and the sowing of the next *rabi* would appear to be ten months, not a year-and-a-half as stated. The *rabi* of *Sambat* 1937 is sown in the autumn of *Sambat* 1936. The course described would appear to be the two-year course common on unirrigated lands on all the submontane tracts of the Punjab, under which half the land is cropped one year, and the other half the next.

Chapter IV, A

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-stock.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Manure, rotation of crops, &c.

Principal staples.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture,
Arborealiculture
and Live-stock.

Principal staples.

The most important harvest, as regards the better kinds of food-grains, is that of the spring. Wheat, barley and gram form the staples of this harvest, tobacco and poppy being the only other items of importance. In the autumn sugar-cane is the most important crop. *Jawār* (great millet), *moth* and *mash* (*Pharus aconitifolius* and *Phaseolus radiatus*), and *makai* (Indian corn) are the common food-grains of the autumn harvest. Rice is grown to a limited extent near the Satlaj. Cotton and hemp are also grown largely at this season; *bajra* is almost unknown in this district. The sugar-cane crop is, commercially of the most importance to the cultivator. It is generally grown for the purpose of paying the whole or part of the revenue. The Settlement Officer calculates that when 15, or even 12, per cent. of the cultivated area of a holding is covered with sugar-cane, the outturn will be sufficient to pay the whole revenue, leaving the rest to meet the cost of cultivation and the margin of profit. "But," he adds, "if 15 per cent. of sugar-cane is to be grown every year, then another 15 per cent. must be reserved for that purpose, and thus 30 per cent. or one-third of the cultivated area would be taken up."

Average yield.
Production and consumption of food grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 19. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for

Grain.	Agri- cultarists.	Non-agri- cultarists.	Total.
Wheat	1,216,400	1,307,878	2,524,284
Inferior grains	1,916,762	912,000	2,828,762
Pulses	552,912	542,035	1,094,947
Total	3,686,080	2,852,913	6,538,993

the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 794,764 souls. On the

other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that while some 65,000 maunds of wheat and *jawār* were annually exported to Unāh in Hoshiarpūr, Ludhiānah, and Ambālāh from the Nawāshahr tahsil, there was an annual import of about six-and-a-half lakhs of maunds, principally of grain, *moth* and *jawār* from Kirozpūr, but also of other grains in smaller quantities from Amritsar and Hoshiarpūr. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote:—"To feed the population of the district, 6,316,140 maunds of grain of all kinds are required; the total outturn of an average year's crop throughout the district may be estimated at a rough calculation as 7,589,305 maunds of grain, or more than sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants."

Arborealiculture and forests.

Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

"This plantation in the Jalandhar district consists of 219·7 acres, and is composed chiefly of *shisham* and *kikar*, with a slight mixture of *phuldi*, *tun* and *nim*. It is situated within the municipal limits of Phillour on the Grand Trunk Road, about a mile north of the Railway station. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The plantation was commenced in the year 1867-68, and was originally intended, together with numerous other plantations situated along the line of Railway, to supply steam fuel to the Railway Company; but before the timber could come to maturity, coal was introduced. The whole plantation has been sold to the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway to supply material for the formation of tree spurs for the Satlaj river training works. The portion felled last year is now being re-sown. The Jalandhar plantation of triangular shape, situated within the cantonment, consisting of 50 acres, was commenced in 1868-69, and is composed of *shisham*. The soil is very poor and the produce is inferior. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The Phagwara *birs*, which adjoin each other in irregular shape, are situated within five miles of the Railway station of Phagwara in the Jalandhar district, on the road from Phagwara to Bangah and Nawáshahr. The total area of the three is 1,137 acres. The growth is entirely *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). *Birs* I and II are reserved; *bir* III was handed over to the Department in 1880, and is unreserved. The produce was felled over the whole area in 1882-83, and reproduction is progressing favourably by coppicing. The soil is good."

Table No. XXII shows the number of live-stock returned in the Administration Report. Horse and mule-breeding operations have been carried on in this district since the year 1877, but the results have not been very marked. The Jalandhar district has never been famous for its mares, and attention appears never to have been much directed towards breeding. There are three stud-bred stallions and three Arab donkey stallions in the district; 102 mares have been branded for the breeding of horses and 69 for mules; 18 of the produce of the former and eight of the latter have been taken out of the district by dealers; but it is not known whether any of these were purchased for remounts. No *salútris* are employed, and no colts have been gelt. The *zaminárs* breed from the Government stallions principally for their own use, and there are a good many of their produce in the district. The foals are reared by the owners upon the old principle, by which the full development of the stock is impeded.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in

Population.	Towns	Villages.
Agricultural .	31,780	314,881
Non-agricultural	103,441	307,453
Total ..	137,221	652,334

some detail in Part II, Chapter VIII of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communica- tions.

Agriculture and forests.

Live-stock.

Occupations of the people.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.Occupations of the
people:Principal industries
and manufactures.

agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only, such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 97 to 105 of Table No. XIIA and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The great manufacture is that of *gúr*, sugar and molasses. The crushing of the sugar-cane goes on from the middle of November to the middle of February, after which the refining of the raw produce continues for some time longer. Some of the larger villages have as many as 50 sugar-cane presses at work during the season. Ropes are made from the refuse of the sugar-cane. The only other manufacture which is extensively carried on is that of country cloth, the principal seats of which are Jálándhar, Ráhon, Kartárpúr and Núrmahál, but which is also carried on at every large village in the district. Silver-wire and gold, and silver lace, are also made to some extent at Jálándhar. The carpenter's work of Khán Khánán and the scarves (*lángis*) and thick cotton cloth (*gháti*) of Ráhon are famous beyond the limits of the district.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"This district has a wider reputation for its manufactures than seems to be warranted by their actual state. Ráhon is frequently spoken of as excelling in *gháti*, a highly glazed cotton long-cloth of fine texture, from which formerly the summer full dress of *Sardárs* and wealthy persons was made. It is still made in small quantities to order; but as Ludhiánah has risen in importance, the trade seems to have been transferred thither. And the increased importation of English long-cloth must tell against its survival in any prosperous form. It will be a long time, however, before natives give up talking of Ráhon *gháti*. Other cotton-weaving, of coarse kinds, such as *khaddar* with *susís* (coloured stripes and checks), are made here as elsewhere, but there is not a trade like that of the Jhang district with Kábul in these strong and serviceable home-spuns. *Khaddar*, the fabric most worn by the agricultural population, is woven almost everywhere throughout the province.

"Jálándhar itself has a considerable manufacture of silk, and there are said to be over 160 looms in the town, while the trade is an expert one. A dove-coloured, lustreless *lángi* or *pálas* with gold border and ends, may be taken as the type of Jálándhar silk; but other colours are also woven. The wool manufacture was once extensively carried on in the Phillour tahsil, and very fine blankets were made at Bilgah; now only inferior *lois* and blankets are manufactured.

"Like the neighbouring district of Hoshiárpúr, Jálándhar has some reputation for carpentry, and sends its workmen to Simla and other

places in the hills. These districts, indeed, with Amritsar, supply most of the skilled labour used on railway works, and their workmen are to be met with in all railway workshops from Karāchi to Sibi and all over Northern India. Kartārpūr, like the town of Staines in Buckinghamshire, has a name for the wholesale fabrication of chairs. The cane-seated arm-chair found in public offices, dāk bungalows, and some houses, is made here in large quantities. Twenty rupees a dozen is about the lowest wholesale rate, and for better quantities higher prices are obtained.

"Good examples of *kamāgrī* work have been produced at Jalandhar. Bows and arrows are the original forms; painted pen-cases are the first native application; and for European use, book-stands, teapots and similar articles are thus decorated. The painting is done in water-colour, protected with *sundras* varnish, which is frequently applied with the ball of the hand. Some of these are occasionally sent up to Simla, but there can scarcely be said to be a trade. The pottery of Jalandhar is perhaps better than the average of unglazed ware in the plains, while specimens of coloured and enamelled tile-work of unusual excellence have been turned out. Muhammad Sharif, the artist, to whom these works are due, is a striking example of a very common form of oriental secretiveness. He can make all the colours and glazes of the old Mughal tile-work as seen on the Nakodar tombs in this district and at many other places in the province. There would be a very large demand for his work if he would supply it; but he seems to have a morbid dread of losing his secrets, and he declines to work in any regular way. He has been persuaded from time to time to send a few examples of his craft to various exhibitions, but as he works without any assistants, they have to be priced at rates which prohibit their use on any large scale. He is quite content, however, that his work should be looked upon as a curiosity merely, and appears to have no wish to pick up the fortune that lies within his reach.

"There is scarcely a town in India that does not contain some professor of an out-of-the-way craft which seems to be respected usually in proportion to its futility. A silversmith of Jalandhar has applied himself to the contrivance of silver wire net-work applied over English wine-glasses, and sometimes over white glass Pilsener beer bottles. This net-work is connected with bands of chased silver ornamented with colour. When the forms of the glass so covered are good, the effect is curious and pretty, but merely commonplace and tawdry, when beer bottles are used. Slippers and other equally incongruous articles are also made in silver wire net-work. There are many trivialities, however, of less interest than this, which is at least a work of some skill, and might possibly lead to something better."

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The trade of the district is mainly in agricultural produce. In ordinary years, grain is imported from Ludhiānah, Firozpur and the adjoining Sikh States, and exported to the Kangra hills. In 1873-74, however, favourable seasons together with the high prices prevailing elsewhere, caused a very large export of surplus stocks of grain, at first to Agra, and afterwards to Bengal. The export to Bengal was on so large a scale that for some time the supply of carriage at the disposal of the Railway was unable to cope with it. The ordinary staple of the export trade consists of *gur*, molasses and sugar, the sugar-cane being largely grown in this district and the adjoining one of Hoshiarpur. Most of the sugar is made in the Nawāshahr tahsil of this district

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.Principal Industries
and manufactures.Course and nature
of trade.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
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Communica-
tions.Course and nature
of trade.Prices, wages, rent-
rates, interest.Local weights and
measures.

Communications.

Rivers.

and the Dasūh tahsil of Hoshiārpūr, and it is exported chiefly to the south and west, being sent to Bikanir, Lahore, the southern Panjāb and Sindh. Cotton is grown to a considerable extent in the Nakodar and portions of the Phillour and Jālandhar tahsils, but is chiefly retained for local manufactures which are in part exported towards the hills. English piece-goods and draught cattle from Ludhiānah and the Sikh States are the most important articles of import.

The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at pages 44-45.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail bāzār prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table

Period.	Sale.	Mort- gage.
1808-09 to 1873-74	67-9	41-3
1874-75 to 1877-78	76-2	21-4
1878-79 to 1881-82	79-4	36-11

No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre, shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Measures of length.

57½ inches make .. 1 karam.

Measures of area, System No. 1.

1 square karam makes .. 1 sarsāl.
9 sarsāls make .. 1 marla.
20 marlas make .. 1 kanāl.
8 kanāls make .. 1 ghumāo.

Measures of area, System No. 2.

1 square gatha makes ... 1 biswāsi.
20 biswāsis make ... 1 biswa.
20 biswas make ... 1 bigha.

Measures of capacity.

5 rupees make ... 1 chhatānk.
16 chhatānks make ... 1 seer.
40 seers make ... 1 maund.

Measures of weight.

8 grains of khash.
khash make ... 1 grain of rice.
8 grains of rice make 1 rattī.
8 rattīs make ... 1 māsha.
12 māshas make ... 1 tola.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district, returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Panjāb Administration Report for 1878-79; while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up for communications by Government in the district.

The Bids do not run through the district. But the ferries on the Bids which lie in the Amritsar district and the ter-

Bids.	Satlaj.
Bagha.	Sherpur.
Chakoki.	Jodewāl.
Wazir Bhular.	Khanpur.
Gagrewāl.	Chountha.
Bairowāl.	Jonia Mayra.
Govindwāl.	Mathowāra.
Khambi.	Lussāra.
Johal.	Kaithā.
Mundah.	Khira or Mote.
Ghūrkā.	Bhūndī.
Ahli.	Sidwah.
	Tehmā.

ritory of the Kapūrthala State are under the control of the Jālandhar district authorities. The Satlaj borders the district throughout its length. The mooring places and ferries are shown in the margin.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway runs through the district, with Railway stations at Kartárpúr 11 miles, Jálándhar city 9 miles, Jálándhar Cantonments 3 miles, Chaheri 5 miles, Phagwára 5 miles, Gúráya 6 miles, and Phillour 8 miles. Phagwára and Chaheri are in the Kapúρθala Stato.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places and conveniences for travellers :—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Hoshíárpúr to Jálándhar.	Adampur ..	11 miles ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and a sarai containing a room for European travellers.
Do. to Nakodar ..	Kang ..	9 " ..	Encamping-ground.
	Nakodar ..	6 " ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and Civil officers' rest-house.
Jalandhar to Tandah	Kala Bakra	10 " ..	Metalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. to Nurmahal ..	Nurmahal ..	15 " ..	Unmetalled. Do., sarai and police bungalow.
Do. to Kapúρθala,	Kapúρθala ..	11 " ..	Metalled. Native Stato
Nakodar to Phillour	Nurmahal ..	7 " ..	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. do. ..	Phillour ..	13 " ..	Sarai and police bungalow.
Phillour to Nawáshahr	..	..	Unmetalled. Do.
Phagwára to Jadhá ..	Brugah ..	11½ " ..	Do. Encamping-ground, sarai.
Do. do. ..	Nawáshahr ..	8 " ..	Do. do. do.
Do. do. ..	Jadhá ..	7 " ..	Do. do. do.

Besides the above there are also unmetalled roads as follows :—
Adampur to Kartárpúr *viá* Aláwalpúr, 11 miles ; Nakodar to Káwán ferry *viá* Sháhkot, 15 miles ; Phagwára to Katárián (Mandi road), 10 miles.

The only dák bungalow at Jálándhar Cantonment is fully furnished and provided with servants. The police and district bungalows have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants. There is a horse dák plying from Jálándhar to Hoshíárpúr.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Adampur, Aláwalpúr, Bangah, Dhilwán, Jálándhar city, Jálándhar cantonment, Jálándhar Railway station, Kapúρθala, Kartárpúr, Malsián, Nakodar, Nawáshahr, Nurmahal, Phillour, Phagwára, Ráhon, Sháhkot, Sultánpúr Jalwáha, Gunachaur and Mukandpúr.

There are Money Order Offices and Savings Banks at Adampur, Dhilwán, Jálándhar city, Jálándhar cantonment, Kapúρθala, Kartárpúr, Nakodar, Nawáshahr, Nurmahal, Phillour, Ráhon, Sháhkot, and Sultánpúr.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of the Railway with a telegraph office at each station ; and an Imperial telegraph connects Jálándhar with the towns of Hoshíárpúr and Dharmasála.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Roads, rest-houses
and encamping-
grounds.

Post Office.

Telegraph.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND
FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Executive and
Judicial.

This district is under the control of the Commissioner of Jalandhar. An Additional Commissioner exercising judicial functions is stationed at the head-quarters of the division, and exercises jurisdiction over the districts of Jalandhar, Ludhiana and part of Hoshiarpur. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district is composed of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and three Extra Assistant Commissioners; each tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar who is assisted by a Naib-Tahsildar. The village revenue staff is given in the margin.

Tahsil.	Kánungos and Naibs	Patwáris and Assistants.
Jalandhar ...	2	112
Nakodar ...	2	86
Phillour ...	2	83
Nawáshahr ...	2	89
Total ...	8	400

There are six Munsiffs; one for the Sadr with jurisdiction over the whole district; one for each of the four tahsils; and an extra officer with jurisdiction over six *zails* of the Phillour tahsil and five *zails* of Nawáshahr. The statistics of Civil and Revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Criminal, police
and gaols

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate at Jalandhar and assisted by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates who sit at head-quarters in the city, and by Sardar Ajit Singh of Aláwalpúr and Lálá Sálíg Rám of Jalandhar; the former has Magisterial powers within the limits of Adampúr and Aláwalpúr *zails*, and the latter within the limits of Bhogpúr and Behráin. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent of Police. There is no Assistant Superintendent permanently stationed here, though one is deputed temporarily now and then. The strength of the police force in 1881-82 is shown below:—

Class of police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing guards.	Protection and detection.
District (Imperial)	364	82	282
Cantonment	66	...	66
Municipal	100	...	100
Total ..	520	82	438

In addition to this force 1,179 village watchmen are paid Rs. 3 per month by a regular assessment upon houses.

The *thánahs* or principal police stations and the *chaukts* or outposts are distributed by *tahsils* as follows :—*Tahsil Jalandhar*, *thánahs*—Jalandhar City, Jalandhar Cantonment, Kartárpúr, Bhogpúr, and Adampúr. *Chaukts*—Dakoha, Maksúdán, Lidhrán, Ráipur and Kála Bakra. *Tahsil Nakodar*, *thánahs*—Nakodar and Sháhkot. *Chaukts*—Nil. *Tahsil Phillour*, *thánahs*—Phillour and Núrmahal. *Chaukts*—Attári, Kuthewál and Goliwar. *Tahsil Nawáshahr*, *thánahs*—Ráhon and Bangah—no *chaukts*. There is a cattle-pound at each *thánah* and also at Nawáshahr and Bír Sárangwál. The district lies within the Lahore Police Circle, and is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 392 prisoners, but it is under contemplation to build a larger gaol here to contain accommodation for 950 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The *Sánsís* and *Hárnís* are the proclaimed criminal tribes in this district, and the number of each on the register in 1882 is shown below :—

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
<i>Sánsís</i> ...	258 ...	240 ...	215
<i>Hárnís</i> ...	40 ...	39 ...	55

The criminal tribes in this district do not give much trouble, and do not appear to be addicted to systematic crime ; of the *Sánsís* only four were convicted for offences under the Penal Code, and no *Hárnís* were convicted during the year 1882.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV and XXXIII give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax and Stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of Registration Offices.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Jalandhar, Nakodar and Nawáshahr. The cultivation of the poppy is carried on in this district.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 35 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsils*, and of the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown on the next page.

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Criminal, police
and gaols.

Revenue, taxation
and registration.

Chapter V, A.

General
Administration.Revenue, taxation
and registration.

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges	...	...	...	...	...
Do. without do. ...	13,007	11,686	11,653	12,647	14,362
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	479	579	458	548	541
Encamping-grounds ...	1,590	2,008	1,773	1,874	2,073
Cattle-pounds ...	2,440	2,038	2,450	2,604	2,653
Nazul properties ...	385	991	612	576	1,156
Total ...	17,901	18,202	17,146	18,248	20,789

The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at page 49, and the cattle-pounds at page 52.

The principal nazul properties consist of four plots of land at Jalandhar, aggregating 157 acres, let out for agricultural purposes.

Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the districts is treated of.

Statistics of land
revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown below :—

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant talabdnah ...	1,094	820
Fisheries ...	159	30
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue...	103	120

Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found below in Section B of this Chapter.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a vernacular high school at Jalandhar and a Government aided district school recently established. There are middle schools for boys at Kartarpur (Anglo-Vernacular), Adampur and Alawalpur in tahsil Jalandhar; at Nakodar and Shalokot in tahsil Nakodar; Phillour and Nurmahal in tahsil Phillour; and at Nawashahr, Bangah and Phardla in tahsil Nawashahr.

The primary schools are situated at Pindori Nijran, Jamsher Bahram, Kotli Than Singh, Ladhewali, Bal, Mainko, Kalyanpur, Chitti, Alampur, Portabpura, Jhanda Singha, Madir, Bullowal, Dhogri, Darulli, Bullina, Satera, Sallala and Laroya, in tahsil Jalandhar; at Mahatpur, Malsian, Dhaliwal, Uggi, Kang Sahiba, Shaukar, Parjain, Gandhian, Lohian, Milewal, Nawapind, Sarli, Talwandi, Mudli, Heran, Panian, Boparni, Madabpur and Mandala, in

tahsil Nakodar; at Bilgá, Bundála, Rúrkah Kalán, Lisára, Jandiálah, Salwan, Apra, Kot Bádal Khán, Barápid, Dosánj, Ghúrka Moror, Birk Sirgondi, Partábpúra, Tehang, and Dhandhwál, in tahsil Phillour; at Awar, Jádla, Mukandpur, Kamám, Saloh, Máhalgaba, Gunachaur, Karyám, Sarháál Kázíán, Khotkar Kalan, Kalerán, Khothráán, Bhagaurán, Músápur, Mahálon, Sháhpur, Khoja, Hfún, Sotha, and Bakhlaur, in tahsil Nawáshahr. Besides these there are 43 girls' schools in the district.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 23. Among indigeneous schools there is none worthy of notice. The Mission schools have already been described in Chapter III (pages 22-23).

The high vernacular school, Jalandhar, was established on the 1st July, 1880. Its object was to prepare boys for the Panjáb University Vernacular Entrance examination, and also the Munshi and Munshi Alim examinations. The students, however, are not required now to prepare for the Munshi examinations. The school was at first held in a commodious house in the Civil lines, but a house inside the city has now been secured for the school. The staff consists of two English and one Oriental teacher. The figures below show the working for the last three years:—

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Education.

Jalandhar District
School.

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March of each year.	Results as shown by examinations.
1880-81	2,222	16	No candidate was sent up to the Entrance examination, but 9 candidates passed the Munshi examination.
1881-82	2,890	32	12 candidates were sent up to the Entrance examination and all failed, but 7 candidates passed the Munshi examination.
1882-83	3,234	22	7 candidates passed the Entrance examination, 7 candidates passed the Munshi, and 4 the Munshi Alim examination.

Since June, 1883, an Anglo-vernacular department has been attached to the vernacular district school, teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Panjáb University. The whole school is under the supervision of the Head Master of the high school. For the middle department three rooms adjoining the high school are being built, and for the primary department some shops near the high school have been repaired as a temporary arrangement. Both the middle and primary schools are supported by Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 120 per mensem, and people's subscriptions of Rs. 125 per mensem. The two classes of the upper school are held in the high vernacular school building, and are taught by the staff of the latter, with the help of another Assistant Oriental teacher.

The Anglo-vernacular middle school at Ráhou in the Jalandhar district was founded in 1850. It is situated on the

Ráhou District
School.

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.

Rāhon District
School.

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils.	Number of pupils who passed.
1878-79 ...	3,817	339	7
1879-80 ...	2,534	353	0
1880-81 ...	3,006	304	10
1881-82 ...	3,763	334	3
1882-83 ...	2,234	356	8

to it for the accommodation of out-station pupils. The school is managed by a Head Master, assisted by three teachers in the middle department, and four in the upper primary school. The lower primary school, including three branches, is taught by six teachers. The table in the margin shows the expenditure, the number of pupils, and the results of the middle school examination for the last five years.

Medical.

Jalandhar Civil
Hospital.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon at Jalandhar, and of Hospital Assistants at the other stations in the district. There is also a leper asylum at Dakhnī Sarāī, which is separately described below. There is a lock-hospital of the first class at the cantonment, which was founded in November 1864, and another of the 3rd class at the city, which was founded at the end of 1869. The Civil Hospital of Jalandhar has been established since the year 1849, a portion of one of the numerous Sikh forts being utilised for the purpose. In 1875 on the same site, the south-end of the city, between it and the Civil station, a new building, in the form of a *sarāī*, was built, in which separate quarters and open wards were combined, and on either side of the central gateway are a dispensing-room, office and operating-room. Since that time there have been arrangements made for European patients, and a bath-room has been added. A scheme is now on foot for an entirely separate building for the female patients. An observatory was established, and meteorological records have been kept every year since. The accommodation consists of twelve separate sets of rooms for private patients, and three large open wards, each holding ten beds, one of which wards is used for women. The Assistant Surgeon resides in the hospital, and there are the usual servants' quarters. The staff consists of an Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one dresser, one matron, and menials.

Leper Asylum.

The leper asylum at Dakhnī Sarāī in the Nakodar tahsil of the Jalandhar district was established in 1870 by Mr. Leslie Saunders, owing to the great nuisance and inconvenience sustained by the inhabitants from lepers going about begging. A magnificent *sarāī*, built about 250 years ago in Shāhjahān's time on the old road from Delhi to Lahore, which stands conspicuous on a hill skirted by a branch of the river Beu, was chosen for the building. It possesses more than sufficient accommodation, each leper having a separate hut to himself; and the large, square open enclosure affords ample room for him to wander about in. The *sarāī* could accommodate 300 lepers. It is far distant from any village. The establishment consists of a Hospital Assistant, a compounder,

and menials. There is a contractor, to whom Rs. 1,000 are advanced, to enable him to provide supplies for the lepers; and each male and female receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 2-4-0, and each child half the above, with which to purchase their own food, which they cook themselves. The accompanying statement shows that there has been an annual average of 54 inmates—men, women and children inclusive—and that the cost per head per annum has been Rs. 51-5-8. Periodical visits at least once a quarter are made by the Civil Surgeon of Jalandhar, the services of the Hospital Assistant of Nakodar are at all times available, and an intelligent compounder and dresser resides in the *sardī*. No out-door lepers are treated in this institution:—

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Leprosy Asylum.

Years.	IN-PATIENTS.			EXPENDITURE.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Medicines, dozdr.	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.		
1876 ...	35	19	54	1,438	268	298	16 4 10	564	275 0 0	2,882	
1879 ...	32	28	60	2,268	391	24	16 0 0	542	1 0 0	3,212	
1880 ...	40	27	67	2,336	192	25	36 0 0	570	8 0 0	3,167	
1881 ...	25	17	42	1,604	62	28	18 12 7	582	103 0 0	2,359	
1882 ...	20	20	46	1,313	134	23	28 1 7	600	26 0 0	2,133	
	158	111	269	8,080	1,038	401	117 3 0	2,864	413 0 0	13,811	

There is a church at the cantonment capable of seating 600 persons, and a Roman Catholic Church capable of seating about 300 persons. Both these churches have their respective Chaplains. There is also an American Presbyterian Mission Church in the city of Jalandhar, which is capable of seating 100 persons.

Ecclesiastical.

The principal military station in the district of Jalandhar is the cantonment of Jalandhar, situated about three miles from the Civil lines and 3½ miles from the city. There is no kind of fort or fortification whatever either near the cantonments or the city. There are small garrisons in the forts of Phillour and Ludhiānah, but these forts are not under the orders of the Officer Commanding at Jalandhar. The garrison of Jalandhar during the cold season of the year, from October to March, consists of one Battery (Field) of Artillery, one British Regiment of Infantry, and one Native Regiment of Infantry; but on the approach of the hot weather the garrison is greatly reduced in strength by the despatch of men to the various hill sanatoria. The fort of Phillour is garrisoned by two Companies of Native Infantry from the garrison of Jalandhar; and a similar detachment garrisons the fort of Ludhiānah.

Cantonments,
troops, &c.

The cantonments and military posts of the district belong to the Sirhind division, and the troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Ambālah. The total garrison

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land
Revenue.
Cantonments,
troops, &c.

Station.	Regimental and Staff officers.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.		
		Royal Artillery.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry.
Jalandhar ...	27	160	640	675
Ludhiana...	1	...	...	2 Companies
Phillour ...	1	...	...	Do.
Total ...	29	160	640	4 Companies and 675

as it stood on the 1st July, 1883, is shown in the margin. The transport available at this station for the movement of troops is as follows:—
At one day's notice, mules and carts to convey 400 maunds of camp equipage and baggage. At two days' notice,

mules and carts to convey 500 maunds. At three days' notice, camels, mules and carts to convey 850 maunds or more if required. There are also sixty-three camels and thirty-one mules in charge of the 20th Panjab Infantry, which could be obtained on two to three days' notice.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The portion of the Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway which runs through the district is in charge of the Traffic Manager at Lahore. The Grand Trunk Road from Phillour to Biās is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, stationed at Jalandhar. This officer has also charge of the public buildings of the district. The military buildings are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambālnh. The Telegraph lines (Imperial) are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Lahore, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Ludhiana. The forests are under the control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satlaj Division, whose head-quarters are at Phillour.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Revenue history under the Sikhs.

Under Ranjit Singh the condition of the Jalandhar Doab did not differ from that of the rest of that monarch's dominions. The petty Sardars of the early Sikh times were gradually swallowed up, and the country placed under the care of officers, styled *nāzims*, appointed from Lahore. The first of these *nāzims* was Muhkam Chand. Under him the collection of revenue was universally made in kind. Here and there money assessments were fixed, but only from year to year, and liable at any time to give way to the customary system of division of produce, if harvests should fail, or, on the other hand, turn out to be exceptionally good. Such money assessments, however, were more successful in Jalandhar than in Hoshiarpur. In the latter district the people could not be induced to continue cash payments for more than one or two harvests; and the ordinary system was to farm the villages from year to year to bankers, who took in kind from the cultivators and paid in coin to the Government treasury. A few collection papers of this period were found extant at the time of the British Settlement.

Muhkam Chand and his son Motí Rám held the Jálāndhar Doáb until 1831. In that year, Motí Rám was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín, a tyrannical and grasping man, appointed in his place. The people of the Doáb complained so bitterly of his oppression, that in the following year he was superseded by Misr Rúp Lal, a man of entirely different character. He is described as "an able and humane ruler, true to his word and engagements; loved by the agriculturists and dreaded by evil-doers."* A better man could not have been chosen. He was wealthy, and for this reason free from one powerful inducement to oppression. Being connected, moreover, by marriage with a Jálāndhar family, he had an interest in the prosperity of the country. He was more successful than his predecessors in introducing cash payments of revenue, for his assessments were more light and equitable. He compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and cesses leviable by the State; and his rates were such that holders of his leases seldom hesitated at a later period to produce them before the British Settlement Officer—a sure sign that they would not object to pay his assessments. Even in the famine year of 1833 there were very few unpaid balances. He resided constantly within his jurisdiction, and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is even said that he would not accept the smallest present. "Among the long roll of Sikh Governors, who, as a rule, considered the people under them as created for their private profit, it is refreshing to meet with a man like Misr Rúp Lal, upright and just, whose name is to this day remembered by the people with respect and affection." He ruled the Doáb from 1839 to 1896 Sambat.

On the death of Ranjit Singh, the Misr was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín, the former oppressor of the Doáb, restored to office. He at once raised Rúp Lal's assessments 25 per cent. and then left Jálāndhar, making over the authority to his son Imám-ud-dín. The new rulers did not even profess to adhere to the enhanced assessments at first demanded. They were under little control, the affairs of the Panjáb being now in confusion. They kept no engagement except when convenient. If the season promised an unfavourable outturn, they would make cash settlements with the villagers; if it took a good turn, they would collect in kind. The extra dues amounted to 30 per cent. upon the original revenue demand, nor was any rule adhered to, except that of oppression. Neither father nor son was often resident in the Doáb, but made over charge to Lieutenants. The best known of these were Sandi Khán in Hoshiárpúr, and Karím Bakhsh in Jálāndhar. These persons were found in charge at the time of annexation. The term *Shekhán* is particularly applied to several *názims* of that tribe, who jointly ruled the Doáb and farmed its revenue. They ruled from Sambat 1897 to Sambat 1903, and the most notorious among them are the Imám-ud-dín and Karím Bakhsh just mentioned; it cannot be said that they bore a high character for moderation. If

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land
Revenue.
Revenue history
under the Sikhs.

* Memorandum on first eight years of British rule in Hoshiárpúr, by S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner.

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land
Revenue.
Sikh revenue
system.

the Mir's *jama* represents the least that a country ought to pay, the Shekh's *jama* would represent the most that it could pay. The Mir compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and other cesses leviable by the State. The Shekhs fixed a money assessment, based upon actual appraisement, and reserved to themselves the right of collecting additional items, as avarice might dictate, or necessity demand.

The question of proprietary right under the Sikhs has been fully discussed in Chapter III (pages 28-29). The following paragraphs, taken from Mr. Temple's Settlement Report, describe the Sikh system of revenue administration:—

"The primary object in the mind of a Sikh financier was to extract the utmost from the land. Indian—indeed Asiatic—experience has usually shown that the occupant of the soil, be his rights what they may, can give up to the State half the gross produce without ruining himself or impairing the resources of cultivation. This proportion the Sikhs resolved to demand. The justice or expediency of such a demand was another matter. It might possibly be enforced, and therefore it was to be made; to demand anything less than this was a sheer act of grace. The normal method of collecting this amount was the division of the garnered grain, or the appraisement of the standing crop; any money revenue which might be fixed would be based on the half produce estimate.

"The rigour of the rule was relaxed only in favour of parties whom the Government used as an agency for collection. Over each circle of villages, locally denominated a *tappa* or *talika*, was placed a *chaudhri*. In each village one or more persons were recognized as *mugaddams*. The names of both these officers were borrowed from the Imperial tradition. The *chaudhri* was to aid in realizing the revenues of his division, the *mugaddam* of his villages. In the lands or estates held by these parties, the Government demand was generally lowered from half to two-fifths (*pachdu*) or one-third (*tihdra*), or even to one-fourth. Various grants of land were also assigned under such titles as *chaudhriatya*, *mugaddami*, &c. Gratuities were also allowed in cash or in kind under the general denomination of *indm*. Similar favour was shown to the *par gann káníngos* who held their office upon an hereditary tenure, and were the official repositories of fiscal records; few, if any, cases could be named in which the favourable proportions had been accepted on any other consideration, except actual service of some kind or other. Under British rule, we have discarded the *chaudhris* altogether in this district; we have dispensed with their services, and discontinued their remuneration. The *mugaddams* we have retained as *lambardárs*, and the *káníngos* we have mostly taken into our service, but their hereditary perquisites have been abolished.

"But it was one thing to demand, and another thing to collect half the gross assets of a harvest. The villagers of course corrupted the tax-gatherers and the *kanyas*, or appraising officers. It may be safely affirmed that less than half was collected from the fields or granaries, and much less than half found its way to the *kardár's* treasury. The deficit, however, was made up in another way. Extra dues were levied on all innumerable pretences, such as are known to English history under the names of feudal aid, forced loans, purveyances. Then there were presents to the king, his court, his ministers, his favourites, the provincial governors, and their train of subordinates; gifts on the occasion of marriages, solemnities or festivities in families of royalty or nobility;

subsistence allowance for the *sawārs* and other Government menials and myrmidons, who were constantly quartered and billeted in the villages. Besides these, there were the necessary subscriptions for village expenditure, or the illegal gratuities paid to the servants of the Government. All extra imposts were gathered together under the dreaded name of *malba*. We hear of the *malba* in a village equalling the revenue; none of those little perquisites which add much to the comforts of rustic life escaped the grasp of a *kārdār*. Grass, wood, timber, fruit, garden produce, were all seized upon, to say nothing of the imposts which fell upon the agriculturist in common with the other residents of the village. The site of the village could not be removed, no house could be built, no well erected, no plot enclosed without the payment of a fee. It is probable, therefore, that the collections, regular and irregular, did in the aggregate amount to half the gross assets. However, it is not probable that the Sikhs ever, for any length of time, collected more than half, because then the vitality of the agricultural community would have been sapped away. But had such a thing been possible, the Shekhs and others would have done it. They did not usually enforce anything like mutual responsibility; every man was responsible for his own holding, and nothing more. If an occupant absconded in debt to the *kārdār*, the brotherhood would not have to make good the balance, unless indeed collusion on their part was suspected. The *kārdār* would often make his arrangements for the occupation of vacant holdings if the brotherhood did not do so for him.

"When a *jāgīr* was granted, the proprietors continued to be designated as such both in common parlance and in public documents. The *jāgīrdār* was never supposed to have acquired a proprietary title. He might reside elsewhere and draw his revenue from a distance. He might be a court favourite and be recalled from his feudal domain. In this and all other cases of resumption, the *ex-jāgīrdār* would retain no hold whatever on the estate. His successor, if there was one, would inherit nothing more than the feudal position. If no successor was appointed, the *kārdār* would collect from the occupants, proprietors or cultivators, as the case might be. The double system, by which the *malguzār* was distinct from the proprietor, might often be seen in miniature among the *jāgīr* estates. The *jāgīrdār* would collect from the cultivators, and allow the proprietor to gather in his *mālikānah*. In *bhūyachārāh* estates he would allow the *muqaddam* to get his *ināms*, and the co-parcenary to collect their dues from the few cultivators who might be located in the village. In regular suits the *ex-jāgīrdār's* evidence was often known conclusively to settle the question, whether certain tenants had or had not been in the habit of paying dues to the brotherhood. *Jāgīrdārs* indeed, have occasionally been retained as proprietors after the resumption of the *jāgīrs*; but in such cases it has been nearly always proved that he found the estate unoccupied, had founded the village, or had portioned out the lands for cultivation. After resumption, *jāgīrdārs* have often tried to establish a proprietary title by proving that they had collected half the produce, paid *mālikānah* to no one, interfered in the management of the estate, planted groves, sunk wells, had been master in the village itself, and levied dues from even the non-agricultural residents,—acts which if done by any private person would certainly go far to substantiate the claim preferred. But it is impossible to divest the *jāgīrdārs* of their official character; they were in fact the trustees of the Government. And the Government used to do nearly all the things above enumerated, but did not consider

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Sikh revenue
system.

Position of assignees
of revenue under
the Sikhs.

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Land and Land
Revenue.

Sikh Government
rights in waste.

English Settlements.

itself as owner of the land nevertheless. So might the *jagirdar* act, and yet not thereby become proprietor.

"It may be proper in this place to note the practice of the Sikh *kardar* with respect to the waste lands, culturable and otherwise, lying within the village boundaries. They certainly considered themselves at liberty to cut as much grass and timber as they chose, and they asserted their claim to a share in it if cut by the proprietors, but they never treated these lands as Government property *in toto*. On the contrary, when a tract of waste land was required for Government purposes, a formal appropriation was necessary. The land was marked off, and specially designated as a *bir sarkari*. Trees growing in hedges, or in the fields, were never cut down by the Government officials."

A Summary Settlement of the revenue was effected in 1846, based in the main upon *Misr Rúp Lal's* assessments. A Regular Settlement was set on foot in the same years, both *Hoshiarpur* and *Jalandhar* being entrusted at first to one officer, Mr. Christian. The charge was afterwards divided, and the Settlement of the

Tahsil.	Former assessment.	New assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jalandhar	3,68,757	3,77,415
Phillour	2,89,000	3,02,201
Rahon	3,40,457	3,26,034
Nakodar	3,12,149	2,94,010
Total	13,20,024	12,99,719

Jalandhar district was concluded by Mr. R. Temple in 1852. It was sanctioned for a period of 30 years, to expire on 25th October, 1881. It resulted in a slight reduction upon the Summary Settlement. The figures in the margin are given by the Settlement Officer.

An average over 515 villages in *Hoshiarpur*,* having an aggregate area of 286,321 acres, gives the following as the rates at which the revenue assessed at various times, prior to the Regular Settlement, fell per acre of cultivation:—

Under the Muhammadans	...	Rs.	2	6	10
" <i>Misr Rúp Lal</i>	..	"	2	3	4
" The Shikhs	..	"	3	3	4
Summary British Settlement	...	"	2	4	6

Mr. Temple thus discussed the result of his assessments:—

"The financial result, that is, the result of the new Settlement as it affects the Government revenue, may be seen from the following abstract:—

Tahsil.	KHALSA.		JAGIR.		TOTAL OF BOTH KHALSA AND JAGIR.	
	Former Jama.	Present Jama.	Former Jama.	Present Jama.	Former Jama.	Present Jama.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jalandhar...	2,94,991	2,95,840	77,365	80,574	3,72,356	3,77,415
Phillour	2,42,409	2,56,230	47,363	45,970	2,89,833	3,02,201
Nakodar	2,68,018	2,40,175	62,960	40,813	3,11,009	2,91,019
Rahon	2,95,157	2,74,410	63,248	61,664	3,48,404	3,26,034
Grand Total	10,90,666	10,71,666	2,30,937	2,28,032	13,21,603	12,99,719

* These may be taken as a fair sample throughout the plain portion of the Doab.

"Of the Rs. 10,74,666, assessed on the Khālsa area, Rs. 26,553 are owing to lapses and resumptions. To make the comparison accurate, it will be necessary to place against the sum of Rs. 10,90,666 formerly assessed, the sum of Rs. 10,45,098 newly assessed. In a financial point of view, the new Settlement gives a reduction in the Government revenue of Rs. 19,668, or 18 per cent. on the former *jama* of Rs. 10,90,666. The sum of Rs. 26,568 set down to lapses and resumptions is thus obtained. In the whole district 8,032 acres of detached *mafi* lands have been resumed during the present Settlement. At the average rate of assessment current in the several *parganas* of the district, these lands are chargeable with Rs. 17,283 of revenue. Further, certain estates have, during the progress of the Settlement, either in whole or in part, lapsed to Government. The revenue assessed on these estates amounts to Rs. 9,285. This sum, together with the other item of Rs. 17,283, makes up the total of Rs. 26,568. To complete the comparison, therefore, between the past and present assessment, this amount of revenue, which has been derived irrespectively of the assessment itself, must either be deducted from the first assessment, or added to the last; no matter which. And any difference which may then remain between the past and present *jama* is attributable solely to the assessment. In order to show to what extent the Summary Settlement has been modified in the internal distribution of the revenue, I may state that out of 1,305 assessed *mahāls* it has been raised in 520, lowered in 571, and upheld in 214. On the whole there has been modification in 1,091 *mahāls*. In those *mahāls* where I have stated the former assessment to be upheld, I have allowed a margin of 5 per cent., either on the side of excess or deficiency."

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Revenue.
English Settlements.

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 30 years, from 25th October 1851, and is now being revised by Mr. Purser. Since Mr. Temple's assessment the fixed land revenue has increased to Rs. 13,04,952.

Current Settlement.

The change is due to the following causes:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Resumption of <i>mafi</i> s ...	19,253	New <i>mafi</i> s ...	1,541
Alluvion ...	38,401	Diluvion ...	91,080
Progress in <i>jama</i> s, new leases, miscellaneous causes ...	4,000	Distress ...	7,540
Land released by Government ...	336	Land taken up by Government ...	3,390
		Errors in rent-roll ...	231
Net increase ...	1,12,046		
	8,263		1,03,781

The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Re. 1-15-6 on cultivated, Re. 1-11-9 on culturable, and Re. 1-8-8 on total area. The areas upon which the revenue was collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances remissions, and *takāfi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIII A.—Registration,

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The cesses are the same for all tahsils. They are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Local rate	...	8	5	4	per cent. on revenue.
Lambardari cess	...	5	0	0	" "
Patwari's pay	...	4	0	0	" "
School cess	...	1	0	0	" "
Road cess	...	1	0	0	" "
Total	...	19	5	4	

Instalments of
revenue.

The *kists* have been fixed so as to suit the convenience of the *mālguzārs* and accord with the harvests. There are four *kiste*; their dates are 15th June, 15th July, 1st December, and 1st February. The *mālguzārs* have been allowed to adopt the proportion of the year's revenue they might prefer to pay at each *kist*. In most parts of the district, the proportion belonging to the three *kharij* *kists* exceeds that of the *rabi kists* on account of the sugar-cane harvest; but an opposite rule prevails in the *khadar* tracts, where the floods subside late in the year. It is not unusual to pay 12 or even 14 annas out of the rupee at the *rabi kist*. No unvarying rules regarding the relative proportion payable at the spring or autumn instalments have been laid down.

Government lands,
forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 45.

Assignments of land
revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each tahsil, as the figures stood in 1881-82. Like all other parts of the Panjāb the district was to a great extent parcelled out by the Sikh Government to *jāgirdārs* for military service or religious purposes. After investigation at the time of Settlement, these *jāgirs* were for the most part upheld for the use of the then incumbents, a portion of the estate, half or one-fourth, being resumed as an equivalent for the military pay, which the grantee had no longer to disburse. As a general rule, on the resumption of a *jāgir*, the *ex-jāgirdār* was considered entitled to no proprietary right in the estate. His duties had ceased; and it was considered a sufficient act of grace to have allowed possession for life to the *jāgirdār* in possession at the time of annexation. Only in exceptional cases, as where it appeared that the *jāgirdār* had received a grant of deserted land which he had succeeded in restoring to prosperity, was any right of proprietorship recognized. Subsequently, in 1856, many of the life tenures were converted into perpetual grants, to escheat only on failure of legitimate male issue. In all cases of escheat to the Government a provision has been made for the widow and family of the deceased.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES,
AND CANTONMENTS.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Jalandhar district:—

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Jalandhar ...	Jalandhar ...	52,119	28,971	23,148
	Kartarpur ...	3,263	5,178	4,032
	Alawalpur ...	3,802	1,900	1,803
	Adampur ...	2,572	1,385	1,187
Nawāshahr...	Rāhon ...	11,738	6,132	5,601
	Nawāshahr ...	4,960	2,614	2,346
	Bangah ...	4,605	2,498	2,067
	Nūrnahal ...	8,161	4,327	3,834
Phillour ...	Phillour ...	7,107	3,073	3,134
	Bilga ...	6,634	3,688	3,046
	Jandiālah ...	6,316	3,602	2,714
	Rūrkah Kalān ...	6,492	2,932	2,540
Nakodar ...	Nakodar ...	8,486	4,600	3,826
	Mahatpur ...	6,011	3,212	2,799

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns, and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII; while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its Appendix, and Table No. XX. The remainder of this Chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available. It will be noticed that Table No. V shows 11 places as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, while only 10 are classed as towns in the above detail. The reason is that the village of Balsiān was excluded from the list of towns, as, though the total population included within its boundaries exceeds 5,000 souls, yet the inhabitants are scattered over a large area in numerous hamlets lying at considerable distances from each other, no one of which contains a population sufficiently large to warrant its being classed as a town.

The town of Jalandhar lies on the Grand Trunk Road and Sindh, Panjāb and Dehli Railway; in north latitude $31^{\circ} 19' 36''$

Jalandhar town.
Description.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Jalandhar town.
Description.

and east longitude $75^{\circ} 36' 48''$. Its population numbers 42,651 souls, excluding cantonments.

The modern city is a cluster of wards called *mahallas* or *lots*, originally distinct from each other, and each enclosed in a wall of its own. These are 12 in number. Some of them are even now detached, but the majority have become amalgamated into one. The houses between the walls have sprung up of late years without regard to order or arrangement. Inside the original *mahallas* the houses are, as a rule, of burnt brick and mortar, and from two to three storeys high. The later erections are of sun-dried brick and one-storeyed, with here and there a *pakka* house built among them. The main streets are seldom more than 20 to 25 feet wide, and are very tortuous. The side streets are very narrow, from four to five feet wide, and often end in *culs de sac*. The town is drained after a fashion by open saucer drains either in the centre or at the sides of the streets. The water-supply is entirely from wells, in which water is obtainable at a depth varying from 16 to 20 feet below the surface. The mortuary returns are believed to be fairly reliable. Small-pox is very prevalent in the city. In the immediate neighbourhood of the city are several important suburbs. They lie mostly to the west, and are separated from the city by intervals, in some cases of a mile, in others of considerably greater length. These are known as *bastis*. The principal of them are Basti Shaikh, Basti Ghuzán, Basti Dánishmandán, and Basti Bawa-khel. Two others, Basti Sháh Kullí and Basti Nau, belong to the Rájah of Kapúthala. There are also a number of minor suburbs, most of which have been founded by families migrating from one of the larger *bastis*.

Jalandhar has a *sardí* built by Shekh Karam Bakhsh, who was the local representative of Shekh Imám-ud-dín, who farmed the Doáb for a considerable time under Ranjít Singh. The American Presbyterian Mission has an excellent school in the town, which educates up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, and, with its branches in Basti Shaikh and the cantonment, has an attendance of about 600 boys. There are also a number of female schools in the city and principal Bastis, attended by about 400 girls. Four miles to the south-east of the city lie the Jalandhar Cantonments, established in 1846, which occupy an area of 4,463 acres, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and comprise a population of 9,468 souls. The present garrison consists of one European and one native Infantry Regiment and a Battery of Artillery. The native infantry regiment has a detachment at Phillour.

History.

Jalandhar is a town of undoubted antiquity. During the early Aryan period, in the centuries long preceding Alexander's invasion of the Panjáb, it was the capital of a considerable State, ruled by a line of Chandravansi Rájputs, whose ancestors are said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Multán shortly after the Great War of the fourteenth century before our era, and whose descendants ruled the petty states of the Kangra hills, as late as the time of Ranjít Singh. General Cunningham* recognizes the name of

* Ancient Geography I., p. 137.

Jalandhar in that of Kulindrine, or, as he would read it, Solindrine mentioned by Ptolemy, and he proves upon the authority of the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thsang, that in the seventh century of our era, the town was one of some importance, the capital of a considerable State. The town itself Hwen Thsang describes as being a little more than two miles in circuit. The only known remains of the ancient city are two tanks which bear the names of Gufa and Brahmkund. The *sandikh* of a Jogi, named Jālandharāsth, who is reputed by tradition to have refounded the city, is said to have been destroyed to make room for the mosque of Imām Nasir-ud-dīn.

The reduction of the town by Ibrāhīm Shah of Ghazni is mentioned in the *Īlāh-i-Salmān*; and* in A. D. 1419 Tughān, "Rāt of the Turk-bachhas of Jālandhar," is described † as aiding Sultān Shāh Lodi, Governor of Sirhind, against a pretender named Sārang Khān, who had raised an insurrection in the mountains of Bajwārāh, near Hoshiārpūr. That it was a place of considerable strength at this time is shown by the account of the wars between its governors under the empire, and Jasrath Khokhar, chief of a Rājput tribe, still numerous in the Jālandhar and Bāri Doabs. In these wars, which continued from A.D. 1421 to 1442, Jālandhar is frequently noticed. On one occasion, Zurak Khān, the Governor, had to withdraw into the fort, while Jasrath encamped on the eastern Beṇ river, and subsequently, in the course of negotiations, got the Governor into his hands and carried him away prisoner. On another occasion he attacked Jālandhar, but was unable to take it. Again he defeated Malik Sikandar, the Governor of Lahore, and took him prisoner on the Beṇ river near Jālandhar.

Under the Mughal Empire Jālandhar was always the capital of the northern and most important portion of the Jālandhar Doab which then extended to the neighborhood of Multan, in fact of the whole of the Doab, as it is now constituted.

In A.D. 1766, Jālandhar fell into the hands of the Sikh *mīr* of Faizullāhpur, then under Khushāl Singh. His son Badh Singh, who succeeded him as head of the *mīr*, built a masonry fort in the city, the site of which is now occupied by the *Kila mahāla*, while several of the other chiefs built forts of unburnt brick. In 1811, Divān Mukham Chandel was sent by Ranjit Singh to annex the Faizullāhpur, possessions in the Jālandhar Doab, and Sankar Badh Singh fled to his protected possessions near the Sutlej. His troops made some resistance, but gave up Jālandhar in October. From this time it was the capital of the possessions of the Lahore State in the Jālandhar Doab until annexation to the British dominions after the Sikh War of 1845-46. It then became the head-quarters of the Commissionership of the Trans-Satluj States, now known as the Commissionership of Jālandhar.

Little is known of the ancient inhabitants of Jālandhar, but as it was the capital of a Rājput kingdom, it is reasonable to suppose that Rājputs were among the principal residents. None

Chapter VI.]

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Jalandhar Town and History.

* *The Sikh Museum and History*, Vol. IV., pp. 711-721.

† *The Sikh Museum and History*, Vol. IV., pp. 513-52.

‡ *The Sikh Museum and History*, Vol. IV., pp. 60-75; *Taluk-i-Jalandhar*, pp. 52-53.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Jalandhar Town :
History.

of the present inhabitants, however, trace their descent to settlers prior to the Muhammadan conquest ; and the proprietors of the town lands, who are chiefly Afgháns, Saiyads, Malik Rájputs, Ráíns, and Khatrís, generally acquired their possessions by purchase. Their immediate predecessors are said to have been Ráthor Rájputs, who became Musalmáns, and by degrees sold their lands. The *maliks* are Muhammadans, but claim descent from Rání Gíja of Gajianpur, a Rájput chief of a tribe known as Gagánah, who was brought to Jalandhar as a prisoner in the time of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori, and on the birth of a son to the Emperor was released, and received the title of *malik*. The Afgháns, Saiyads and Mughals established a footing very early, acquiring land by purchase. The landed proprietors among the Khatrís are chiefly Saiyals, who are of old standing as landowners. Some of them have become Musalmáns. The Ráíns are numerous, and hold a considerable amount of land, but this has been recently acquired by purchase, made from time to time. Of the *mahallas* which constitute the modern city, none are of any great antiquity, and the walls surrounding them have been built at different times by different persons. Of the outlying *bastís*, those of Shekh Ghuzán, Dánishmandán, and Bawa-khel were founded by Muhammadan settlers from Kání or Kanigoram, near our western frontier, a little more than 2½ centuries ago. The earliest was Bastí Dánishmandán, founded by merchants from Kání, who purchased lands in the neighbourhood in A.D. 1609. Eight years later, Shekh Darvesh came from Kanigoram and bought the lands, on which he founded the town now known as Bastí Shaikh. Bastí Ghuzán was also founded in Sháhjahán's time by merchants from Kání who had originally settled in Jalandhar, and afterwards in Bastí Shaikh. Subsequently they purchased land from Lodi Afgháns, Saiyads and Shekhs, and built a *bázár* of their own. The *bastí* takes its name from the tribe to which they belonged, and has now more than 4,500 inhabitants. In A.D. 1620-21, Bastí Bawa-khel was founded by some Afgháns who also came from Kanigoram. It was originally called Bárapur from an ancestor of the founders named Mír Bába. In A.D. 1760 this *bastí* was plundered and burnt by the Sikhs, but was soon after rebuilt on a new site adjoining the old one. Bastí Sháh Knlí is also of the old *bastís*. It fell under the rule of the Ahluwála house when the Sikhs took Jalandhar. Bastí Nan, adjoining Bastí Sháh Knlí, was founded after the Sikh conquest.

axation, trade, &c.

The municipality of Jalandhar was founded in 1852. It is now a municipality of the second class. The Committee consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are elected, and 5 nominated by Government. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi which is levied at percentage rates that vary with the various classes of goods, though salt and excisable articles are excluded from taxation. The trade of the town is considerable, but presents no features of interest. The staples of trade are English piece-goods and country produce of all sorts. Of the latter, the district has a surplus for exportation ; and such trade as does not find its way westwards by river, naturally centres in the city of Jalandhar.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	62,039	35,023	27,016
	1881	62,119	28,971	23,148
Municipal limits	1868	50,405		
	1875	50,924		
	1881	42,651		

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Population and
vital statistics.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Jalandhar Town ...	33,073	31,177
Basti Shekh Darvesh ...	8,486	5,355
Do. Ghuzán ...	5,627	3,655
Do. Danishmandán ...	2,619	2,264
Cantonments ...	11,634	9,468

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the

Census of 1868, are taken

from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner, in the district report on the Census of 1881, attributed the decrease of population solely to the great sickness and mortality that had afflicted the town for the four or five years preceding the Census.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	22	22	22
1869	...	...	...	25	25	25
1870	37	35	40	37	37	38
1871	29	29	29	23	21	27
1872	30	16	14	48	43	54
1873	34	43	40	78	71	86
1874	99	49	49	53	51	65
1875	97	30	47	86	78	97
1876	79	41	38	250	231	272
1877	56	28	29	50	47	51
1878	97	30	43	201	186	217
1879	34	18	16	73	73	72
1880	65	32	32	50	50	49
1881	76	39	37	82	79	86
Average ...	68	37	35	85	90	91

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Nawāshahr Town

is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,947	2,598	2,349
	1881	4,960	2,614	2,346
Municipal limits	1868	4,947		
	1875	5,351		
	1881	4,960		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bangah Town.

Bangah is from its situation a considerable commercial centre, and has a considerable trade in sugar and wheat. It is a well built and well paved town of 4,565 inhabitants, and possesses a municipal committee of six members. Here are a dispensary, school, post office, and *thánah*. There is an encamping-ground, now practically disused by troops. The school is a middle school, and there are two female and four indigenous male schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below —

Limits of enumeration	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Whole town	1868	4,508	2,455	2,053
	1881	4,565	2,498	2,067
Municipal limits	1868	1,508		
	1875	4,817		
	1881	4,565		

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Nármahal Town

Nármahal is a municipal town of 8,161 inhabitants in the Phillour *tahsil*. The town has a considerable trade in wheat and sugar; it possesses a committee of nine persons, and derives its income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, from an octroi tax. Anciently the site was occupied by a town named Kot Ghalúr. This appears to have fallen into considerable disrepair, but was rebuilt under the auspices of the Emperor Jáhángír, from whose wife, Núr Jáhán,

the modern name of the town is derived. An extensive *sarai* was constructed at the same time, and forms the chief object of interest in the town. The *sarai* has been kept from falling into ruin by the district authorities, and a fine gateway has recently been completely restored at the public cost. The *thānah*, rest-house, post-office, and school are situated within the enclosure of the *sarai*: the school is a middle school with a primary department; it contains 127 pupils, and is the best school in the district. An excellent dispensary is established in the town. There are eight indigenous schools and two female schools. A large fair is held yearly in May or June at the tomb of a saint called Fateh Ali Shāh. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,866	4,066	3,780
	1881	8,161	4,327	3,834
Municipal limits	1868	7,866		
	1875	9,025		
	1881	8,161		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Phillour is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and police sub-division. It is situated on the right bank of the Satlaj, 27 miles south-east of Jalandhar. Population, according to the Census of 1881, is 7,107. The municipality is represented by a committee of eight members, and the income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, is derived principally from octroi duties. The modern town dates from the time of Shāh Jahān, at which time the site, then covered with ruins, was re-occupied, having been selected for the erection of a *sarai* on the Imperial line of road from Delhi to Lahore. Of its earlier history nothing of interest is recorded. On the rise of the Sikhs to power, the place was seized by one Sudh Singh, Kakarah, who made it the capital of a considerable estate. The family became extinct in 1807, and the place then fell into the hands of Ranjit Singh, who recognized its importance as a frontier town commanding the most frequented ferry of the Satlaj. Under his rule, a strong force of troops was usually stationed at Phillour, and between 1809 and 1812 the *sarai* was converted into a fort by the addition of a *fausse-braye*, ditch and bastions. In 1846, when the Sikh garrison was withdrawn, Chaudhri Kutb-ud-din of Phillour secured the keys of the fort, preserved it from plunder, and gave it up to the Officer

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Nirmahal Town.

Phillour Town.

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Phillour Town.

Commanding the British troops when they entered the Doab. In the same year a British cantonment was formed in the neighbourhood of the fort, which continued to be occupied by native troops until 1857, when the detachment stationed there mutinied. The fort itself became an important artillery arsenal and magazine. The cantonment was not re-occupied after the Mutiny, and the houses are now used by Railway employes and others. The artillery and magazine were withdrawn in 1863 from the fort, which is now occupied only by a detachment of Native Infantry. Much of the importance of Phillour is due to its being one of the principal changing stations of the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway. The town has grown considerably of late years, and has been much improved. The houses are substantial and the streets well paved. Here are a *tahsil*, post office, *thánah*, a dispensary, much frequented, and a good middle class school. There are also several indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. Phillour is the head-quarters of a Forest Division, and a great wood mart: large quantities of timber are floated down the Satlaj and stored and sold here. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Years of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	7,535	4,619	3,016
	1881	7,107	3,973	3,134
Municipal limits ... {	1868	7,535		
	1875	6,251		
	1881	7,107		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the decrease of population:—"At the time of the Census of 1868 the Railway bridge was "being built; and there were a great number of workmen engaged "upon it. This no doubt accounts for the difference between the "figures in 1868 and 1881." The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bilgá Town.

Bilgá is a village of 6,634 inhabitants in the Phillour *tahsil*, possessing no importance, either commercial or otherwise. Blankets of a common sort are made here. A primary school is established in this village, and here is also an indigenous school. Bilgá had a municipal constitution till the year 1874, when it was abolished. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown at the top of the opposite page.

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Year of census.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	6,441	3,549	2,892
1881	6,634	3,588	3,046

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Bulga Town.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Jandiālah is an agricultural village containing 6,316 inhabitants. There is nothing of any interest about its history. It is said to have been founded some five centuries ago by one Ladda, who set up a dry trunk of a *jand* tree which immediately sprouted, hence the name. There is a primary school here and two indigenous schools. Jandiālah ceased to be a municipality in 1872. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below :—

Jandiālah Town.

Year of census.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	6,439	3,697	2,742
1881	...	...	6,316	3,602	2,714

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Rūrkaḥ Kalān is a large village of 5,492 inhabitants, situated in the interior of the Phillour *tahsil*. It has an insignificant trade in sugar, but is otherwise unimportant. It possesses a primary school, and there are three indigenous schools. Rūrkaḥ Kalān had a municipality till the year 1874. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below :—

Rūrkaḥ Kalān Town.

Year of census.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	5,721	3,174	2,547
1881	...	...	5,492	2,952	2,540

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Nakodar is the head-quarters of the *tahsil* of that name, and is a wealthy town, situated about 15 miles from Jālandhar. The town is said to have been originally held by Hindū Kambos, but has within historic times been in the hands of a family of Musalmān Rājputs, on whom it was conferred in *jāgīr* during the reign of Jahāngīr. They were ousted early during the Sikh period by Sardār Tāra Singh Gheba, who built a fort and constituted the town the centre of a considerable *ildka*. Ranjīt Singh seized it in

Nakodar Town.

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Nakodar Town.

1816. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, tobacco and sugar. The public buildings are the *tahsil* and *thannah*-offices, a dispensary, a *surai*, a grant-in-aid vernacular school, two indigenous female schools; and several indigenous male schools, post office and distillery. The town is well paved and has a thriving appearance. It carries on a considerable trade in sugar. Outside the town are three large and ancient tombs, one of which is occupied as a rest-house, and the other two of which have been recently restored under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. Before the Mutiny a cantonment was located at Nakodar. The town is a municipality with a committee of nine members. The income is principally derived from an octroi tax, and is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	8,800	4,585	4,215
	1881	8,486	4,660	3,826
Municipal limits	1868	8,800		
	1875	9,780		
	1881	8,486		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the great mortality of 1876-77. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Mahatpur Town.

Mahatpur is a village containing 6,011 inhabitants. It is said to be of considerable antiquity, but is of no importance either commercially or politically. At present it possesses a municipal committee of eight members, but its abolition as a municipality has been recommended. There is a primary school here and two female schools, also three indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	6,374	3,371	3,003
	1881	6,011	3,212	2,799
Municipal limits	1868	6,374		
	1875	6,833		
	1881	6,011		

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It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published table of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Mahatpūr Town ...	4,389	4,575
Khurrampūr ...	1,218	644
Shāhpūr ...	523	513
Jūngān ...	244	279

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STATISTICAL TABLES

1911-12

GAZETTEER

OF

JALANDHAR DISTRICT.

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Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-61.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population	794,418	..	789,555
Cultivated acres	657,091	667,084	663,582
Irrigated acres	200,007	221,961	225,722
Ditto (from Government works)
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	12,91,131	13,61,438	13,68,118
Revenue from land, rupees	13,06,241	13,38,325	12,67,681
Gross revenue, rupees	15,03,619	16,15,246	17,13,817
Number of kins	375,075	376,170	446,682
" sheep and goats	60,236	68,124	41,987
" camels	807	735	663
Miles of metalled roads	205	20	86
" unmetalled roads	215	273
" Railways	49	49
Police staff	472	636	532	612
Prisoners convicted	..	1,012	2,322	2,878	2,340	3,362
Civil suits,—number	..	2,182	2,100	8,506	11,613	13,021
" —value in rupees	..	1,20,000	15,58,671	6,35,127	7,13,167	7,65,336
Municipalities,—number	11	11
" —income in rupees	47,013	56,891	58,495
Dispensaries,—number of	4	5	7
" —patients	12,784	23,920	69,511
Schools,—number of	150	209	145	151
" —scholars	4,876	6,760	6,750	6,811

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XL, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI, of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rain-gauge station.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Average.
Jalandhar	25	571	18	311	25	201	421	210	200	572	2	221	432	22	405	31	216	312
Phifloor	234	22	18	535	22	15	4	10	232	58	214	202	2	10	460	23	16	271
Nawalohar	212	35	22	320	25	1	23	295	251	48	210	262	270	270	55	23	22	291
Nakodar	223	210	15	2	220	22	2	212	21	48	2	210	418	214	492	10	212	275

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Press*, 13 Dec.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
MONTHS	ANNUAL AVERAGES		MONTHS	ANNUAL AVERAGES	
	No of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881		No of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881
January	2	10	September	5	13
February	3	16	October	1	1
March	8	14	November	1	8
April	1	6	December	1	11
May	2	12	1st October to 1st January	2	49
June	3	23	1st January to 1st April	8	26
July	9	63	1st April to 1st October	27	17
August	6	78	Whole year	37	17

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 84 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSIL STATIONS	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH FROM 1873 TO 1877			
	1st October to 1st January	1st January to 1st April	1st April to 1st October	Whole year
Jalandhar	2	16	239	256
Nawashahr	10	24	210	245
Phillour	1	12	233	246
Nalodar				

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 26, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	District	Tahsil Jalandhar	Tahsil Nawashahr	Tahsil Phillour	Tahsil Nalodar
Total square miles	1,972	702	291	204	775
Cultivated square miles	1,066	299	104	241	222
Culturable square miles	341	57	41	1	20
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	1,120	311	228	201	880
Total population	780,553	247,750	183,458	173,900	175,845
Urban population	117,221	7,760	21,261	7,710	14,497
Rural population	663,332	170,000	162,197	166,190	161,348
Total population per square mile	395	353	632	857	227
Rural population per square mile	413	419	572	817	215
Towns & villages					
Over 10,000 souls	2	1	1		2
5,000 to 10,000	9	2		5	3
3,000 to 5,000	17	5	5	4	1
2,000 to 3,000	11	2	4	4	1
1,000 to 2,000	11	2	35	10	44
500 to 1,000	23	61	61	77	76
Under 500	77	177	187	127	178
Total	1,003	111	283	220	300
Occupied houses					
{ Towns	27,500	12,701	2,741	5,498	2,025
{ Villages	2,000	27,040	19,706	15,416	27,038
Unoccupied houses					
{ Towns	12,777	7,471	1,070	5,373	629
{ Villages	10,747	9,515	11,523	11,050	7,073
Resident families					
{ Towns	70,071	17,607	5,905	7,607	2,100
{ Villages	750,572	10,700	37,183	20,000	42,361

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and VIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and unoccupied, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBERS.			MALES, BY RELIGION.				Proportion of total population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	
0	Total population	789,655	491,435	359,120	186,736	61,610	263	101,425	1,000
1	Pathan	4,803	2,839	2,200	..	..	..	2,708	6
2	Jat	163,767	94,630	60,127	50,716	32,023	..	16,931	263
12	Rajput	49,789	27,674	19,015	1,713	1,426	..	20,745	56
40	Awan	9,420	6,072	4,248	..	..	..	5,072	12
8	Dogar	4,079	2,203	1,874	..	..	..	2,205	5
31	Gujar	15,394	9,579	8,416	..	274	6	9,699	23
7	Baini	14,324	7,559	6,743	5,545	2,041	..	..	15
33	Arain	123,323	63,147	53,176	..	..	..	65,146	150
17	Shokh	7,120	3,610	3,471	1,266	2,203	..	160	9
3	Brahman	6,720	6,115	4,605	..	..	..	5,115	12
21	Satyad	30,525	17,103	18,482	17,000	..	95	..	13
35	Taqira	6,009	3,609	3,340	..	..	..	2,663	7
49	Pharai	11,672	6,517	5,045	..	322	44	3	13
21	Nai	4,257	2,398	1,859	..	..	..	2,398	6
26	Mirasi	12,901	6,606	5,635	3,030	..	95	..	16
16	Khatri	7,170	3,301	3,300	3	..	..	3,708	0
61	Changar	22,868	12,632	9,958	12,571	358	..	..	27
4	Chuhra	4,490	2,242	2,257	8	..	..	2,251	6
5	Chamar	31,849	17,034	14,815	16,410	623	..	67	49
19	Mechi	70,155	41,775	37,350	38,458	3,187	..	160	109
9	Jullaha	10,517	6,022	5,503	..	..	..	8,002	21
15	Jhinwar	15,790	8,478	7,312	..	290	432	7,766	19
22	Lohar	24,717	13,221	11,466	7,760	350	..	5,091	29
11	Tarkhan	13,366	7,003	6,883	8,701	1,342	..	1,070	17
13	Kumhar	20,243	13,805	12,827	7,606	2,707	..	2,632	21
86	Chhimah	12,904	6,631	6,059	2,957	89	..	4,805	25
23	Teli	9,743	5,040	4,203	8,445	1,489	..	599	14
30	Sunar	10,823	5,665	4,661	..	..	..	5,665	14
		6,900	3,891	3,009	2,932	222	..	710	9

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1931.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
10	Arora	762	466	296	52	Labana	1,504	678	846
14	Banya	3,126	1,773	1,351	53	Bairagi	740	442	296
26	Kashmiri	1,291	709	591	56	Kalal	1,624	893	731
28	Machhi	970	641	465	67	Lilari	602	339	263
32	Dhobi	1,107	603	504	75	Sud	1,760	1,010	716
37	Mughal	1,662	900	762	80	Rawal	2,812	1,214	1,598
38	Qassab	1,603	811	792	82	Rawat	2,438	1,272	1,165
40	Jogi	517	217	200	81	Udasi	1,433	1,083	255
42	Mallah	1,212	600	612	87	Khatik	697	386	311
44	Khojah	1,065	573	493	88	Bhakra	687	320	327
49	Burwala	1,329	725	614	93	Raj	693	251	270
51	Mahtam	3,314	1,805	1,509	112	Plahajan (Pahadi)	837	478	359

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1931.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month	1877.	1878	1879.	1880.	1881	Total
January	1,770	870	1,781	1,732	1,203	95
February	987	710	8,110	1,114	1,635	59
March	1,020	674	1,605	1,013	814	57
April	813	609	1,210	914	772	47
May	1,112	1,214	1,112	918	803	38
June	1,155	1,603	1,612	911	750	60
July	1,119	1,109	1,102	761	621	46
August	1,018	1,094	1,127	1,050	613	57
September	990	6,437	1,610	1,635	1,708	11
October	1,301	16,527	2,305	1,595	2,334	2
November	1,519	12,159	2,009	1,495	2,815	1
December	1,164	6,550	2,124	1,434	1,560	1
TOTAL	14,272	48,711	22,659	14,577	18,483	1875

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Total	Villages	Total	Villages	Total	Villages	Total	Villages
All religions	215	116	2,429	2,212	423	275	161	7
Hindus	169	89	1,981	1,771	351	238	156	1
Sikhs	12	40	1,203	1,175	170	121	90	1
Muslimans	101	59	953	901	210	136	115	2

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All religions { Total Villages	MALES		FEMALES			MALES		FEMALES	
	Under in- struction	Can read and write	Under in- struction	Can read and write		Under in- struction	Can read and write	Under in- struction	Can read and write
Hindus	7,329	21,617	471	122	Muslimans	2,769	4,015	264	115
Sikhs	4,178	12,275	169	120	Christians	2,000	1,109	46	14
Jalna	4,001	14,186	109	70	Tahsil Jalandhar	2,222	8,000	185	54
Buddhists	493	2,485	11	31	" Nawashahr	1,811	7,705	35	7
	21	155	2	2	" Phillour	1,405	4,842	71	48
					" Nakodar	1,590	5,515	122	52

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED				UNCULTIVATED				Total area assessed	Gross assessment	Unimproved area available for the Proprietary Government
	Irrigated	By Government works	Not irrigated	Total cultivated	Grazing lands	Culturable	Unculturable	Total uncultivated			
	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76	1875-76
1875-76	208,607	4,718	4,718	213,325	1,111	8,127	2,172	11,110	852,200	1,201,191	1,142
1876-77	211,000	4,718	4,718	215,718	1,111	8,127	2,172	11,110	852,200	1,201,191	1,142
1877-78	211,000	4,718	4,718	215,718	1,111	8,127	2,172	11,110	852,200	1,201,191	1,142
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Jalandhar	45,100	14,000	14,000	59,100	1,000	8,000	2,000	11,000	270,000	740,000	
" Nawashahr	3,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	1,000	8,000	2,000	11,000	270,000	740,000	
" Phillour	6,000	14,000	14,000	20,000	1,000	8,000	2,000	11,000	270,000	740,000	
" Nakodar	60,500	127,500	127,500	188,000	1,000	8,000	2,000	11,000	270,000	740,000	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NATURE OF TENURE.	WIDE DISTRICT.				TAHSIL JALANDHAR.				TAHSIL NAWASHAHAR.				TAHSIL PATHANKOT.				TAHSIL NANANAHAR.			
	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—TENURES NOT BEING AGRICULTURIST'S AND PARTLY IN COMMON (Zamindari).																				
II.—Private estates.	8	7	1	3,277			7	1	9,577											
III.—Private estates.	4	4	2	2,126			1	1	1,851	1	1	1	547							
IV.—Private estates.	3	1	10	1,017			10	1,017												
B.—TENURES BEING AGRICULTURIST'S AND PARTLY IN COMMON (Zamindari).	48	11	254	10	6	7	28	2,813	21	10	215	6,911	4	1	4	1,409	16	10	91	6,237
	20	20	106	10,754	5	9	573	5,131	1	1	125	20					11	11	290	5,123
	10	9	1,020	114	10	6	134	5,183												
	1,211	1,174	74,442	764,702	480	370	1,521	29,351	272	203	31,193	181,002	242	242	1,004	171,118	340	329	21,454	208,238
C.—TENURES BEING AGRICULTURIST'S AND PARTLY IN COMMON (Zamindari).	1	1	80																	
II.—Private estates.	1			1,012																
TOTAL																				

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1										
NATURE OF TENURE.										
A. TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
I. <i>Payable rent</i> in cash.	No. of holders.	Acres of land held.	Tahsil Jalandhar.		Tahsil Nawasahr.		Tahsil Phillour.		Tahsil Nakodar.	
			No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
(a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors.	4,210	18,243	879	4,070	1,217	6,067	806	3,383	1,303	3,892
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash <i>malikana</i> .	6,982	27,208	1,730	11,030	1,795	6,798	802	2,490	1,816	6,461
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre.	1,311	6,711	80	5,570	136	631	374	631	..	..
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings.	11,070	52,377	2,422	21,670	3,122	14,140	1,962	6,891	4,124	10,361
Total paying rent in cash.										
(a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind.	340	709	240	709	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind, plus a cash contribution.	113	432	37	389	..	..	10	63	..	..
(c) Paying a fixed quantity of grain for their holdings, with or without a further cash contribution.	4,674	8,309	1,017	1,730	2,547	5,023	154	267	936	1,161
Total paying rent in kind.	5,094	9,850	1,294	2,828	2,547	5,023	270	330	936	1,161
Given Total of Tenants with right of occupancy.	11,679	61,671	4,713	21,411	5,660	18,488	2,212	7,223	1,900	11,621
B. TENANTS HOLDING COPYHOLD.										
I. <i>Payable rent</i> in kind.	1	44	1	95	3	5	..	..	..	..
(a) Written on lease.	1	44	1	95	3	5	..	..	..	..
(b) Not written on lease.	130	571	6	39	..	..	161	790	47	203
(c) Not set to value in arrears and for rent of rent.	57	46	25	18	..	..	16	449	16	76
Total.	138	661	32	112	3	5	177	1,229	63	279
C. TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
I. <i>Payable rent</i> in cash.	30,140	51,007	1,098	16,102	9,742	9,094	8,743	12,099	6,715	15,877
(a) Produce and more.	30,140	101,764	1,098	51,094	8,005	22,144	1,173	18,071	4,715	16,899
(b) Less than 1 produce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) More than 1 produce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL RENT.										
I. <i>Payable rent</i> in kind.	2,007	2,725	269	646	476	507	..	..	..	..
(a) Produce and more.	2,007	2,725	269	646	476	507	..	..	..	..
(b) Less than 1 produce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) More than 1 produce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditional on service.	1,296	1,300	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Tenants.	51,534	103,600	24,127	93,011	24,252	32,011	29,071	36,253	19,114	24,479

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Acres held under cultivating tenure.		Remaining acres.			Average yearly income, 1871-78 to 1891-92.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	
Whole District	27	4,799	175	.	1,425	2,947	821	9,472
Taluk Jalandhar	12	2,649	155	.	59	2,320	185	..
Taluk Nawabshah	4	1,029	.	.	1,197	.	61	..
Taluk Phillaur	15	77	.	.	239	123	403	..
Taluk Nakodar	21	187	20	.	.	.	167	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1891-92.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Rails	2,071	71,972	2,091
Canals	..	..	..
State Railways	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways	771	42,019	781
Miscellaneous	2,711	77,018	4,791
Total	5,453	192,019	7,662

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Years.	Total	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Makka	Jowar	Gram	Mooh	Potatoes	Tobacco	Cotton	Indigo	Sugarcane	Vegetables.
1877-78	6,14,471	14,122	25,714	1,09,011	57,121	121,209	18,445	31,756	12,810	1,772	8,470	26,454	2,600	31,334	6,223
1878-79	6,27,927	12,672	312,881	1,01,774	43,712	123,877	19,977	37,777	11,110	2,000	8,900	25,371	2,681	31,376	8,770
1879-80	7,07,773	2,274	3,64,773	91,457	54,110	27,011	25,177	24,077	24,077	3,102	7,710	26,140	603	41,048	8,371
1880-81	7,72,117	9,171	2,17,010	90,672	117,800	2,620	7,177	7,177	7,177	678	2,703	20,071	754	41,073	7,731
1881-82	6,67,240	4,955	60,010	60,010	60,010	22,777	7,177	7,177	20,540	2,200	2,430	20,071	910	37,640	5,401
1882-83	6,60,667	5,771	2,51,711	79,425	71,317	61,782	21,221	61,782	21,221	470	2,927	20,484	811	47,488	9,082
1883-84	7,50,000	7,072	71,721	71,317	71,317	71,317	21,221	71,317	21,221	31,077	470	2,927	20,484	404	45,002
1884-85	8,24,777	7,171	8,171	8,171	8,171	144,102	2,177	49,711	77,777	470	1,710	10,491	79	39,770	4,881
1885-86	7,11,777	7,171	27,011	87,477	27,011	74,177	18,154	20,077	20,077	471	3,171	20,545	191	39,670	1,572

PART OF TABLE.

TABLE APPENDIX FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1891-92.

Years.	Total	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Makka	Jowar	Gram	Mooh	Potatoes	Tobacco	Cotton	Indigo	Sugarcane	Vegetables.
Jalandhar	1,06,777	2,274	161,281	17,711	11,111	21,000	4,111	11,111	11,111	81	671	6,200	244	10,410	2,677
Nawabshah	14,000	1,174	61,277	21,701	11,111	17,777	6,200	6,010	1,111	1,111	610	3,011	102	8,777	2,012
Phillaur	1,60,000	8,171	26,100	22,701	11,111	1,111	22,701	16,777	4,877	470	777	5,790	98	10,488	2,222
Nakodar	2,00,000	1,171	77,777	16,777	11,111	2,111	9,171	27,411	16,704	121	1,031	8,772	7	12,224	831
Total	2,14,111	7,171	2,51,711	71,317	71,317	74,177	19,977	59,555	42,540	417	2,224	22,991	515	42,098	6,671

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1		2			3
Name of crop		Rent per acre of land sown for the year ending 31st March 1902			Average produce per acre sown in 1901
		R	A	P	1901
Rice	Maximum	11	12	0	21
	Minimum	2	2	0	21
In this	Maximum	11	10	0	61
	Minimum	3	4	0	61
Cotton	Maximum	14	0	0	51
	Minimum	3	0	0	51
Sugar	Maximum	15	0	0	1,00
	Minimum	5	0	0	1,00
Opium	Maximum	2	0	0	451
	Minimum	2	0	0	451
Tobacco	Maximum	11	0	0	1,01
	Minimum	11	0	0	1,01
Wheat	Irrigated	10	0	0	100
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	100
	Maximum	10	0	0	100
	Minimum	10	0	0	100
Inferior grain	Irrigated	10	0	0	100
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	100
	Maximum	10	0	0	100
	Minimum	10	0	0	100
Oil seeds	Irrigated	10	0	0	141
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	141
	Maximum	10	0	0	141
	Minimum	10	0	0	141
Fibres	Irrigated	10	0	0	201
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	201
	Maximum	10	0	0	201
	Minimum	10	0	0	201
Grain					200
Barley					2,100
Bajra					
Peas					
Vegetables					
Tea					

Note—These figures are taken from Table No. XVI of the Administration Report

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KIND OF STOCK	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1906-07			
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	Jalandhar	Nawabshahr	Phillour	Nakodar
Cows and bullocks	1,00,000	1,01,170	1,00,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Horses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ponies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Donkeys	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Sheep and goats	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Pigs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Camels	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ploughs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Beats	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Note—These figures are taken from Table No. XVI of the Administration Report

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

Year.	NUMBER OF RICE AND GRASSES PER RUPEE.																													
	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Rajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	16	9	19	0	19	1			23	9	23	10	9	5	14	7			3	4	3	12	2	1	119	5	10	13	11	3
1862-63 ..	27	5	56	..	28	15			41	1	28		10	4	14	15			2	13	3	15	1	11	139	15	10	13	9	6
1863-64 ..	33	11	56		41	1			49	3	30	13	12	2	26	2			2	0	3	12	1	14	130	10	13	1	9	5
1864-65 ..	21	5	37	0	36	6			11	3	27	1	8	14	15	5			1	10	3	2	1	14	130	1	12	1	8	1
1865-66 ..	17	5	29	2	25	7			23	2	29	11	3	6	10	2			2	13	3	5	1	10	116	10	17	11	8	12
1866-67 ..	21	13	30	14	31	11			23		24	11	0	3	17	8			2	5	3	5	1	0	91	12	2	8	5	5
1867-68 ..	22	15	29	16	24	8			28		22	3	9	14	11	12			2	15	2	8	1	7	107	6	11	10	8	8
1868-69 ..	12	13	17	15	16	8			16	5	11	8	8	7	9	15			2	4	2	6		15	95	8	5	7	8	1
1869-70 ..	10	0	14	3	11	1			16	11	10	7	7	1	0	1			1	11	2	6	1	5	90	8	9	14	8	2
1870-71 ..	18	1	20	12	17	15			25	6	20	0	8		17	10			2	3	2	6	1	3	94	4	7	15	8	7
1871-72 ..	24	..	23	..	23	..	20	..	21	..	21	..	8	..	14	8	10	..	2	12	3	..	1	2	110	..	12	..	9	4
1872-73 ..	24	..	30	..	21	..	31	..	23	..	20	..	8	..	20	..	10	..	3	..	3	..	1	12	110	..	12	..	9	..
1873-74 ..	21	..	21	..	31	8	34	..	32	..	26	..	8	..	10	..	12	10	2	12	3	..	1	0	100	..	12	..	9	8
1874-75 ..	25	8	20	..	12	3	41	..	31	..	26	..	8	..	22	..	12	..	3	..	3	4	1	11	100	..	12	..	9	10
1875-76 ..	21	..	24	..	31	..	20	..	31	..	24	..	8	..	16	..	12	..	2	8	3	..	1	10	110	..	12	..	9	8
1876-77 ..	26	..	23	..	40	..	30	..	40	..	26	..	8	..	10	..	16	..	2	8	3	4	1	11	80	..	12	..	9	12
1877-78 ..	15	4	16	..	19	..	20	..	27	..	18	..	7	..	10	..	12	..	2	8	3	8	1	10	100	..	12	..	8	12
1878-79 ..	14	..	21	..	16	3	18	..	20	..	10	..	7	..	10	..	12	..	2	4	2	..	1	7	100	..	12	..	9	..
1879-80 ..	14	..	16	..	18	..	20	..	14	..	17	..	6	..	13	..	12	..	2	12	2	..	1	5	100	..	12	..	10	..
1880-81 ..	16	8	24	..	21	4	25	..	22	..	18	..	6	..	17	..	12	..	2	4	2	..	1	6	100	..	12	..	11	8
1881-82 ..	21	8	31	..	23	..	31	..	26	..	21	8	6	..	16	8	13	..	2	12	2	9	1	8	100	..	14	..	11	11

Notes.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 200 S. of 10th August 1873), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMRA PER DAY.		DUNG FOR SCORN 172 DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest								
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1868-69 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1871-72 ..	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1873-74 ..	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1875-76 ..	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1877-78 ..	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1880-81 ..	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1881-82 ..	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamp.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1869-70 ..	11,73,341	5,772	1,31,000	24,271	20,731	1,96,047	14,09,056	14,09,056
1870-71 ..	11,70,544	11,421	1,31,000	24,475	20,475	1,40,514	14,06,044	14,06,044
1871-72 ..	11,79,021	16,303	1,31,000	14,414	21,438	1,32,217	14,03,448	14,03,448
1872-73 ..	11,87,167	8,010	1,31,000	82,618	18,235	20,344	1,31,273	15,80,211
1873-74 ..	11,84,701	4,851	1,31,000	82,618	10,701	21,021	1,71,502	16,20,517
1874-75 ..	11,87,707	19,482	1,31,000	82,618	10,070	21,341	1,50,122	16,15,104
1875-76 ..	12,01,707	9,865	1,11,000	82,618	10,428	21,115	1,73,861	16,47,614
1876-77 ..	11,07,267	8,055	1,31,000	82,618	19,578	21,342	1,64,329	16,27,115
1877-78 ..	12,08,017	8,363	1,31,000	82,618	21,265	21,311	1,46,090	16,25,639
1878-79 ..	12,05,701	10,117	1,31,000	82,618	22,304	24,707	1,73,021	16,52,271
1879-80 ..	12,07,001	8,872	1,31,000	1,10,056	10,401	26,101	1,60,427	16,06,748
1880-81 ..	12,07,203	10,651	1,31,000	1,01,072	18,080	25,471	1,66,831	16,89,108
1881-82 ..	12,11,583	12,440	1,31,000	1,01,066	22,153	21,153	2,03,070	17,04,270
1882-83 ..	12,18,694	7,615	1,31,000	1,01,057	26,269	21,722	2,06,768	17,18,165

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—
" Canal, Forest, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fines, Cesses "

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under cultivation.	Water rate—high revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues		Sale of wood from rickis and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
								By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.			
<i>District figures.</i>												
Total of 5 years—1869-69 to 1873-73 ..	59,21,111	47,262	21,077	.	.	.	40,101	.	.	.	.	7,161
Total of 5 years—1873-73 to 1877-78 ..	60,31,009	50,701	23,827	.	.	.	44,628	.	.	2,100	.	12,073
1878-79 ..	12,12,674	6,600	3,455	.	.	.	4,605	.	.	.	.	1,100
1879-80 ..	12,14,854	10,602	3,602	.	.	.	5,070	.	.	.	.	1,413
1880-81 ..	12,15,777	12,174	3,931	.	.	.	10,841	.	.	.	.	1,481
1881-82 ..	12,22,030	7,159	3,054	.	.	.	6,489	.	.	.	.	970
<i>Tahsil Totals for 5 years—1877-78 to 1881-82.</i>												
Tahsil Jalandhar ..	17,40,057	5,984	.	.	.	.	3,738	.	.	.	.	2,615
" Nawabshahr ..	14,07,271	17,823	5,409	.	.	.	11,780	.	.	.	.	2,030
" Phillour ..	14,71,056	7,293	2,741	.	.	.	5,848	.	.	.	.	1,374
" Nakodar ..	15,64,675	10,199	11,545	.	.	.	18,021	.	.	.	.	1,175

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and 111 of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.	
	Whole Villages.		Fractional parts of Villages.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Jalandhar	11,724	16,000	9,696	12,910	1,770	3,457	23,190	31,367	17,041	23,947
Nawashahr	2,234	3,377	0,514	14,864	914	2,017	9,520	21,617	11,102	11,102
Phillour	1,233	2,717	8,167	11,917	340	1,117	9,048	15,817	7,760	14,627
Nakodar	10,450	12,400	8,000	12,134	873	1,501	19,296	24,417	12,000	18,617
Total District	25,641	34,494	32,382	51,515	4,098	9,092	61,000	96,101	41,843	67,197

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TAHSIL.	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT—Continued.								NUMBER OF ASSIGNS.				
	For one life.		For more lives than one.		During months, years, or Estates.		Perpetual or otherwise.						
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Total.
Jalandhar	8,500	8,420			30	62	..	..	10	160	..	110	301
Nawashahr	3,011	7,055			1,48	2,13	..	..	510	151	..	70	767
Phillour	1,08	1,809			10	38	..	..	511	229	..	211	1,053
Nakodar	7,000	7,717			15	27	..	..	61	60	..	51	178
Total District	17,600	25,601			2,311	3,500	..	..	1,111	540	..	303	1,944

NOTE.—The figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69	1,540	..	..	7,526
1869-70	2,056	..	..	23,197
1870-71	2,197	..	..	7,011
1871-72	5,651	..	..	8,773
1872-73	2,673	..	..	9,493
1873-74	7,047	..	..	5,840
1874-75	1,158	..	4,537	6,150
1875-76	13,717	..	..	8,070
1876-77	6,132	406	..	4,175
1877-78	4,776	400	10	1,180
1878-79	5,117	481	..	697
1879-80	6,221	102	..	1,043
1880-81	4,184	717	..	1,277
1881-82	4,296	352	..	3,075

NOTE.—The figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND						MORTGAGES OF LAND		
	Agricultural			Non-Agricultural			Agricultural		
	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Purchase money	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Purchase money	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Purchase money
District Figures									
Total of 6 years—1874-75 to 1879-80	2,011	16,764	7,21,502				4,921	27,433	1,17,772
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	1,072	6,747	3,41,757	1,721	4,173	2,49,041	1,777	12,673	70,000
1874-75	419	1,629	1,24,600	102	1,100	1,10,000	65	2,777	1,10,000
1875-76	475	1,700	1,22,000	4	1,000	1,00,000	65	2,777	1,10,000
1876-77	241	1,000	1,22,000	40	1,000	1,00,000	65	2,777	1,10,000
1877-78	412	2,000	1,53,200	215	1,100	1,50,000	70	2,100	1,40,000
TOTAL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 to 1881-82									
Jalandhar	820	5,611	2,60,000	1,610	3,201	3,51,000	1,512	5,675	2,64,000
Nawashahr	205	700	50,000	7	1,000	1,00,000	71	1,000	1,00,000
Phillour	277	2,278	1,00,000	310	1,200	1,20,000	641	5,000	2,10,000
Nakodar	411	1,719	1,50,000	510	1,500	1,50,000	415	5,000	1,50,000

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	Mortgages of Land—Agricultural			Mortgages of Land—Non-Agricultural			Mortgages of Land—Total	
	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Mortgage money	No. of cases	Area of land in acres	Mortgage money	No. of cases	Area of land in acres
District Figures								
Total of 6 years—1874-75 to 1879-80	2,011	16,764	7,21,502	1,721	4,173	2,49,041	3,732	20,937
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	1,072	6,747	3,41,757	1,721	4,173	2,49,041	3,732	20,937
1874-75	419	1,629	1,24,600	102	1,100	1,10,000	521	2,729
1875-76	475	1,700	1,22,000	4	1,000	1,00,000	479	2,700
1876-77	241	1,000	1,22,000	40	1,000	1,00,000	281	2,000
1877-78	412	2,000	1,53,200	215	1,100	1,50,000	627	3,100
TOTAL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 to 1881-82								
Jalandhar	820	5,611	2,60,000	1,610	3,201	3,51,000	2,430	8,812
Nawashahr	205	700	50,000	7	1,000	1,00,000	212	2,000
Phillour	277	2,278	1,00,000	310	1,200	1,20,000	587	3,400
Nakodar	411	1,719	1,50,000	510	1,500	1,50,000	921	3,200

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXI and XXXII of the Revenue Report. Not all mortgages of agricultural and other lands are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE OF STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT							
	Receipts from		Amount of		No. of deeds registered				Value of deeds registered			
	Judicial	Non-judicial	Judicial	Non-judicial	Transfers of property	Transfers of movable property	Money, bills, &c.	Total of all kinds	Transfers of property	Transfers of movable property	Money, bills, &c.	Total value of all kinds
1877-78	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000
1878-79	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000
1879-80	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000
1880-81	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000
1881-82	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000	1,25,547	46,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of Dsds registered.						
1880-81.			1881-82.			
Compul- sory.	Optional.	Total.	Compul- sory.	Optional.	Total.	
Registrar Jalandhar ..	2	2	7	1	8	
Sub-Registrar Jalandhar ..	644	274	923	257	585	
" Jalandhar Cantonment ..	9	7	16	31	64	
" Alawalpur ..	309	124	435	93	233	
" Phillour ..	348	153	501	121	429	
" Nawashahr ..	140	83	223	63	216	
" Banga ..	211	150	361	126	379	
" Nakodar ..	239	21	260	23	279	
" Shalokot ..	153	65	214	8	117	
Total of district ..	2,126	808	2,924	710	2,817	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licensees.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.					
	Rs 500	Rs 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs 50	Rs 25	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. 2	Rs 1			
1878-79		5	8	20	20	68	869	745	1,321	2,800	0,057	14,442	46,695	578
1879-80		5	6	21	20	68	370	747	1,327	2,818	0,111	14,455	46,802	590
1880-81		3	4	10	16	42	171	672	..	..	..	10,111	16,405	150
1881-82		3	3	8	20	38	159	683	..	..	..	914	11,055	161
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Jalandhar		1	2	0	0	13	67	250				345	0,300	41
Phillour		2	1	1	1	6	21	142				174	2,070	37
Nawashahr				1	1	4	0	39				247	8,695	46
Nakodar				8	6	10	32	107				158	3,120	35

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central dis- tilleries.	No. of retail shops.		Consumption in gallons.		No. of retail licensees.		Consumption in mounds.				Fer- mented liquors.	Drugs	Total.
		Country spirits.	Euro pean liquors.	Run.	Country spirits.			Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78 ..	3	24	10	874	4,000	78	78	1,512	72	117	..	22,804	24,690	47,061
1878-79 ..	3	22	10	511	3,210	78	78	1,522	38	187	..	18,699	20,026	43,025
1879-80 ..	3	20	6	404	3,651	78	78	1,522	35	157	..	16,979	23,410	44,748
1880-81 ..	3	21	11	897	4,169	78	78	1,522	29	84	..	22,114	21,151	43,225
1881-82 ..	3	32	11	462	4,712	78	78	1,522	26	251	..	26,263	24,703	61,021
TOTAL ..	15	170	50	2,654	10,745	300	300	4,372	160	680	..	104,981	122,020	231,413
Average ..	3	30	10	531	2,949	78	78	874	32	124	..	21,877	24,400	46,283

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	Annual income in rupees.			Annual expenditure in rupees						
	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post and arbitral.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75	.	.	81,763	1,338	2,257	16,120	2,076	261	53,616	75,680
1875-76	.	.	1,21,443	1,740	1,542	18,507	2,079	320	85,108	1,09,578
1876-77	.	.	92,611	1,713	1,440	20,511	5,153	5,370	45,077	77,439
1877-78	.	.	97,623	1,914	1,775	22,715	5,008	5,423	50,606	86,796
1878-79	.	.	1,00,757	2,011	2,096	22,727	4,898	276	46,620	79,511
1879-80	1,09,535	8,131	1,10,957	1,101	2,516	21,557	6,817	670	49,490	84,050
1880-81	1,08,763	7,302	1,16,165	2,524	2,500	22,257	5,275	1,223	44,237	81,454
1881-82	1,08,531	7,802	1,16,133	2,707	2,492	20,452	6,249	1,484	42,678	82,121

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
YEAR.	HIGH SCHOOLS.					MIDDLE SCHOOLS.					PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.							
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

1877-78	.	.	1	20	1	150	75	0	1,331	73	3,701	6,537		
1878-79	.	.	1	25	1	125	60	0	1,118	72	3,204	7,413		
1879-80	.	.	1	24	1	44	89	10	223	421	81	4,221		
1880-81	.	.	1	21	1	10	91	10	100	655	4,555	87	4,421	
1881-82	.	.	1	21	1	72	97	11	374	5	450	4,510	88	4,560

FIGURES FOR GIRLS

1877-78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	1,405	21	573
1878-79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	1,054	22	459
1879-80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	1,423	..	..
1880-81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	1,418	1	63
1881-82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	1,493	3	80

Note.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle schools. Prior to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle schools in the case of institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle schools. In the case of Aided institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it, and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, branches of Government Schools, supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of Middle schools, whether Government or Aided, which were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as Vernacular Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
		Males.					Females.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jalandhar	C. H.	12,450	24,622	16,551	19,311	17,287	4,043	12,114	5,016	5,462	5,529	2,941	5,650	2,716	2,561	3,154
Phillour	2nd	2,560	3,672	2,920	3,152	2,923	601	1,526	1,504	1,721	1,101	834	1,620	1,396	1,403	1,364
Nakodar	2nd	3,682	5,561	3,954	6,570	7,756	2,664	3,730	2,400	3,560	4,001	1,090	2,361	1,370	1,060	2,540
Bahon	2nd	3,206	4,221	3,890	3,160	3,381	1,863	1,560	1,404	1,432	1,354	964	1,500	1,451	1,023	1,303
Kartarpur	2nd	2,694	3,627	5,369	5,257	4,932	812	1,101	1,958	1,535	1,546	603	973	1,205	1,130	1,160
Banga	2nd	5,096	8,432	4,664	6,642	6,855	1,193	2,045	1,301	1,783	2,068	802	1,721	819	1,060	1,660
Nurmahal	2nd	4,563	6,560	3,361	4,102	4,251	1,607	2,043	1,007	1,790	2,024	1,155	2,000	1,333	1,674	1,892
Total		33,440	56,003	40,746	48,231	49,290	12,043	25,777	13,479	17,325	18,391	9,641	16,030	10,290	10,523	13,892

Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jalandhar	C. H.	10,661	42,425	21,553	27,371	23,076	207	541	521	482	449	5,018	5,210	4,909	4,330	5,417
Phillour	2nd	4,431	6,818	5,620	6,276	5,378	78	213	165	81	92	1,602	1,762	2,071	1,990	1,966
Nakodar	2nd	8,816	11,637	7,772	11,810	14,311	83	116	101	130	96	1,379	1,571	1,746	2,005	1,520
Bahon	2nd	5,508	7,290	6,811	5,635	6,076	51	114	107	45	40	1,734	1,602	1,921	1,593	1,713
Kartarpur	2nd	4,111	5,491	8,252	7,922	7,694	51	62	80	62	50	1,527	1,460	1,312	1,346	1,601
Banga	2nd	7,094	12,733	6,871	6,496	13,490	106	149	115	92	97	1,056	812	1,191	1,633	1,405
Nurmahal	2nd	7,625	12,102	6,304	7,266	8,157	.	..	20	20	27	1,073	3,314	1,572	1,573	1,601
Total		67,774	108,511	60,636	70,682	81,076	671	1,225	1,114	924	850	19,419	19,707	14,682	15,320	15,453

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 11, 1V, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and Revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.	
1878	11,804	215	1,206	13,225	20,314	7,06,072	7,65,886	14,854
1879	13,835	372	1,500	15,707	18,875	8,84,717	9,68,692	10,763
1880	13,092	568	926	14,586	42,320	7,46,050	7,95,976	14,416
1881	13,999	455	1,333	15,820	1,07,724	10,64,506	11,70,320	8,826
1882	13,229	794	1,610	15,632	1,15,623	9,25,433	10,49,056	8,553

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports from 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	6,373	5,703	5,216	6,853	7,461
	Discharged	1,657	1,638	1,659	2,881	4,049
	Acquitted	1,501	1,030	926	912	686
	Committed	3,369	2,036	2,633	3,048	2,452
	Committed or referred	9	16	17	22	29
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	-	-	-	1,829	2,174
	Summons cases (summary)	-	-	-	354	167
	Warrant cases (regular)	-	-	-	696	783
	Warrant cases (summary)	-	-	-	48	82
Total cases disposed of		2,711	2,051	2,394	2,952	3,105
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	8	6	5	-	1
	Transportation for life	2	1	5	8	1
	For a term	-	-	1	-	1
	Penal servitude	-	-	-	-	-
	Fine under Rs 10	2,603	2,272	1,960	2,614	1,528
	" 10 to 50 rupees	281	196	190	247	283
	" 50 to 100	20	22	25	20	18
	" 100 to 500	5	3	3	4	9
	" 500 to 1,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Over 1,000 rupees	1	-	-	-	-
	Imprisonment under 6 months	332	366	231	238	241
	" 6 months to 2 years	110	127	87	72	74
	" over 2 years	8	15	15	30	2
	Whipping	174	181	131	67	51
	Find sureties of the peace	6	-	-	-	10
	Recognisance to keep the peace	27	10	32	26	36
	Give sureties for good behaviour	40	81	133	84	101

Note.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	-	2	2	4	2	-	35	20	49	23	-	25	10	22	10
Murder and attempts to murder	8	9	6	7	6	11	13	8	15	8	1	5	7	10	8
Total serious offences against the person ..	35	40	54	63	70	60	69	78	106	121	34	38	46	62	66
Abduction of married women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total serious offences against property ..	294	633	573	627	678	120	255	240	135	186	90	165	185	118	93
Total minor offences against the person ..	7	17	16	15	20	14	27	18	34	45	13	19	14	15	23
Cattle theft	29	47	38	43	29	38	12	78	43	27	25	33	50	27	17
Total minor offences against property ..	556	517	711	350	280	399	486	643	885	291	250	355	451	228	201
Total cognizable offences ..	309	1,228	1,068	1,069	1,101	564	893	1,030	722	630	390	611	676	448	407
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	1	1	1	-	24	2	30	6	-	23	2	-	6	-
Offences relating to marriage	6	9	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Total non cognizable offences ..	65	51	15	21	16	133	69	19	23	17	98	69	14	17	15
GRAND TOTAL of offences ..	674	1,279	1,083	1,090	1,117	697	992	1,049	745	647	483	680	690	465	422

Note.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR.	No. in gaol at beginning of the year		No. imprisoned during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musliman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Unskilled.
1877-78	315	6	671	52	432	484	..	12	..	18	479	..	..
1878-79	332	8	863	84	515	547	..	18	..	129	610	..	..
1879-80	338	14	954	112	95	123	..	4	..	15	105	32	..
1880-81	350	11	624	71	135	119	..	6	..	24	185	27	..
1881-82	386	15	664	83	110	128	..	6	..	21	128	25	..

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Length of sentence of convicts							Previously convicted.		Pecuniary results.		
Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	554	331	203	20	22	9	90	10	9	18,479	5,285
1878-79	601	223	210	123	15	13	121	36	16	19,700	4,088
1879-80	146	35	62	26	3	..	45	15	6	10,641	2,692
1880-81	64	83	118	25	9	5	25	17	9	10,005	2,590
1881-82	113	40	110	85	12	12	14	24	6	17,50	2,933

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Muslimans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Jullundur	Jalandhar	52,119	18,514	303	379	31,325	1,519	8,043	576
	Kartarpur	9,270	4,034	1,105	..	5,131	6	1,940	476
	Alawalpur	3,802	1,558	19	..	2,203	..	663	478
	Adampur	5,672	1,225	13	..	1,321	..	473	514
Nawashahr	Rahon	11,730	5,464	58	..	5,681	1	1,152	808
	Nawashahr	4,060	2,691	91	..	1,078	..	325	1,512
	Rangt	4,545	2,767	945	60	763	..	761	600
	Nurmahal	8,101	4,333	219	..	3,549	..	1,509	675
Phillour	Phillour	7,107	2,749	260	1	4,022	75	1,137	626
	Bilga	6,644	4,818	554	..	1,263	..	1,011	656
	Jandiala	6,316	7,017	2,325	..	978	..	1,191	650
	Rurka Kalan	5,492	3,362	911	..	1,189	..	930	678
Nakodar	Nakodar	8,493	3,193	73	100	5,117	3	1,183	710
	Mahatpur	6,011	2,154	75	..	3,782	..	1,027	584

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No XX of the Census Report of 1891.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year.					Total deaths registered during the year.				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jalandhar	Males	10,220	491	360	341	618	742	447	517	789	544	835
	Females	15,906	496	270	321	658	687	389	543	666	493	799
Do. Subrubs	Males	5,233	316	906	151	236	291	200	1,679	266	183	294
	Females	7,401	213	873	113	220	277	206	1,621	243	166	260
Kartarpur	Males	5,683	69	373	83	141	182	127	817	179	138	180
	Females	5,170	73	260	58	111	141	90	608	126	96	181
Rahon	Males	0,846	170	168	179	189	251	130	208	340	247	294
	Females	6,068	140	138	189	174	241	53	209	291	251	301

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Jalandhar.	Kartarpur.	Alawalpur.	Adampur.	Dugga.	Nawalshahr.	Rahon.	Pallour.	Nurmahal.	Maharpur.	Nakodas.
Class of Municipality.	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	22,306	3,760	1,370	1,065	1,165	1,070	5,309	2,533	1,914	696	2,546
1871-72	31,334	3,071	1,281	1,214	1,703	1,034	5,048	2,031	2,293	873	2,681
1872-73	26,763	3,733	1,197	1,252	1,920	1,190	4,991	2,410	2,380	891	3,711
1873-74	32,658	3,262	1,133	1,834	1,946	1,533	4,297	2,146	2,572	968	4,321
1874-75	32,230	3,679	1,070	1,009	2,264	1,244	4,925	3,145	3,142	821	3,709
1875-76	23,673	3,493	1,075	1,065	1,814	1,475	5,480	2,907	3,048	889	3,425
1876-77	23,345	4,176	1,214	1,846	1,749	1,507	5,909	2,683	3,901	707	3,399
1877-78	31,131	6,048	1,727	1,107	2,004	1,453	4,887	2,496	5,265	893	3,699
1878-79	28,040	3,058	1,401	1,028	2,461	1,738	6,164	4,492	3,848	1,836	4,507
1879-80	20,403	4,160	1,103	1,174	2,783	1,625	5,810	4,630	4,031	1,502	4,612
1880-81	32,054	6,424	1,370	1,380	3,232	1,637	7,293	4,023	4,356	1,542	4,182
1881-82	33,175	5,012	1,666	1,285	3,338	2,226	7,140	4,865	5,177	1,687	5,474



Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

Jalandhar	9	Kartarpur	16	22	Nakodar	9	Malasian	20	24	7	Shahkot	21	27	8	3	Lohian	25	29	16	8	8	18	Mahitpur	16	23	7	14	15	21	8	Nurmahal	22	30	10	10	17	20	8	6	Talwan	12	22	0	10	17	25	11	4	10	Jandiala	23	37	20	23	23	13	13	11	11	Phillour	30	39	23	36	30	44	25	21	10	21	8	La'ara	32	41	22	29	39	13	21	24	23	22	13	5	Awara	27	36	27	34	35	41	26	17	20	13	0	4	5	Morin	40	49	39	17	47	25	40	22	32	31	21	12	7	12	Rahon	12	51	43	50	51	29	46	28	19	37	20	13	13	10	6	Jandla	53	44	39	46	47	45	29	81	32	30	21	17	8	12	4	7	Niwachahr	23	27	32	39	29	53	72	21	29	21	14	8	5	0	10	11	8	3	Gunachaur	29	35	13	35	35	34	23	21	21	20	12	7	0	11	6	18	21	18	12	10	8	Kotla	22	31	20	27	23	26	20	11	11	21	7	0	11	6	18	21	18	12	10	8	3	Mokampur	10	11	26	20	23	20	31	21	30	20	29	31	20	27	20	23	23	33	41	31	29	29	27	23	5	Alawalpur	8	9	21	24	31	32	26	21	30	19	20	23	23	33	33	41	31	29	29	27	23	5	Adampur	23	23	13	11	13	4	20	25	23	26	18	59	41	57	63	66	48	17	15	37	35	31	Saltanpur	22	21	14	7	9	2	16	21	24	22	34	42	45	40	52	29	52	44	11	42	31	33	30	4	Dalla	12	8	10	15	21	18	21	21	30	31	25	41	38	50	54	47	39	39	23	33	20	17	16	17	Kapurthala	31	31	21	17	17	0	20	22	34	33	41	22	56	51	67	63	62	66	55	52	41	43	50	8	10	23	Indria	13	23	10	25	23	21	11	18	16	15	17	13	24	23	21	13	12	8	15	16	31	31	25	42	Flagwara
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